

Iraq-Syria case adjourned

KUWAIT (R) — A judicial tribunal of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) postponed Wednesday judgement on a suit by Iraq against Syria for its 1982 closure of an Iraqi oil pipeline. OPEC officials said Iraqi lawyers had asked for more time to prepare a response to the Syrian position, outlined Tuesday by the president of Syria's Supreme Constitutional Court Nasrat Haidar. Syria shut the pipeline between Iraq's Kirkuk oilfields and the Mediterranean port of Banias after accusing Baghdad of trying to undermine its government. Iraq filed suit shortly afterwards, claiming breach of a 1979 contract under which Syria agreed to transport 10 million tonnes of Iraqi crude oil annually through the pipeline in exchange for a transit fee. The two socialist governments, led by rival wings of the Baath Party, have been at odds for seven years and Jordanian and Saudi mediation efforts last year failed to reconcile them. Iraq, whose main oil export terminal on the Gulf was shut in 1980 by war with Iran, has since built pipelines through Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

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Kuwait buys Soviet APCs

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait said Wednesday it had agreed to buy Soviet armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and would examine British arms offered by visiting British Defence Secretary George Younger. Kuwait Defence Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah told reporters he had signed a contract last Saturday with a Soviet military delegation for 245 of the BMP2 model APC. He declined to estimate the deal's value, but the Kuwaiti daily Al Anba put it at \$300 million, larger than originally thought by Kuwait-based diplomats. Kuwait is seeking advanced U.S. fighters and missiles in a \$1.9 billion deal now under discussion in Washington by Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah. President Reagan pledged Tuesday to do all he could to persuade Congress to allow the sale to proceed. The official said the administration intended to win the entire package and resist congressional efforts to scale it back. "You bet we're going to fight for it. We want very much to complete that," Reagan told reporters as he opened the talks with Saad, who is also Kuwait's crown prince. "We will keep pitching for the F-15s," an official quoted Reagan as telling Saad during the meeting.

AROUND THE WORLD...

S. Arabia gives Lebanon pilgrim quota

BEIRUT (R) — Saudi Arabia has officially advised Lebanon that it is limiting to 1,500 the number of Lebanese pilgrims allowed on this month's pilgrimage, a Lebanese Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. Gulf-based diplomats said Saudi Arabia feared Iran might use pro-Iranian Lebanese Muslims as surrogates in the kingdom because of restrictions which mean that few, if any, Iranians will join the pilgrimage.

Israeli parliamentarians end strike

TEL AVIV (R) — A group of Israeli parliament members protesting at a health service crisis ended a four-day hunger strike Wednesday, praising negotiators for nearing a wage settlement. Government officials and doctors accepted Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposal to charge five per cent more for medical operations after officials rejected a doctors' demand to raise pension fund contributions.

Indian space launch fails again

BANGALORE, India (R) — India's ambitious space programme suffered another blow Wednesday when its second attempt to launch a big rocket into space failed minutes after blast off. Space Commission Chairman Udipi Ramchandra Rao told reporters the fault appeared to be in the first stage of the rocket. He said mission control lost contact 210 seconds after the 39-tonne four-stage rocket lifted off from the southern island of Sriharikota. Rao told reporters the failure was due to the "abnormal behaviour" of the first stage of the rocket carrying a 150-kg weather satellite into orbit.

Sudanese troops take rebel camp

KHARTOUM (R) — Troops overran a rebel camp in southern Sudan after shooting down an unidentified military helicopter as it approached the area, state-run Radio Omdurman reported Wednesday. It quoted a military communiqué as saying a large number of rebels from the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) were killed in Sunday's attack near Nasir, close to the border with Ethiopia. The communiqué described the helicopter as hostile, but it gave no further details.

Bush to argue U.S. case before U.N.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice-President George Bush said Wednesday he would present a vigorous case before the United Nations Security Council in defence of the U.S. downing of an Iranian jetliner in the Gulf. Bush told a meeting of the Farm Bureau Association that President Ronald Reagan had assigned him to deliver the U.S. position Thursday when the Security Council takes up the case.

21 saved after 'copter ditches into sea

LONDON (R) — An oilfield helicopter ditched in the North Sea off Scotland Wednesday but all 21 people on board were rescued unhurt, coastguards said. A spokesman said the helicopter was sighted floating upright with all its occupants inside after it made a "controlled landing" 17 miles east of the Shetland Islands town of Lerwick.

Mujahedeen ready to negotiate on Soviets

ISLAMABAD (R) — Leaders of the main Afghan alliance said Wednesday they were ready to start talks with the Soviet Union over prisoners of war. They said in a statement they were willing for direct talks about prisoners "on humanitarian grounds." Moscow says 311 Soviet soldiers are missing in Afghanistan since it first sent troops there in 1979.

Polisario envoy visits Iran

NICOSIA (R) — An envoy of the Algerian-based Polisario Front held talks in Tehran with a top Iranian official on the Western Sahara where the front has been fighting Morocco for 12 years, the Iranian news agency IRNA said. The agency late Tuesday said Mahfuz Ali Biba, a presidential envoy of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), the political arm of the Polisario Front, met Iranian Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs Alireza Moayeri.

SWAPO reports killing 76 soldiers

LISBON (AP) — A resistance group fighting for Namibian independence said Wednesday they killed 76 South African soldiers last month in the South African-ruled territory also known as South-West Africa. The official Angolan news agency Angop said actions by guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) included attacks on seven South African military bases and the destruction of communications lines, water pipelines and power pylons between the Namibian towns of Ondangwa and Oshana. Angop, in a report monitored in Lisbon, quoted the SWAPO news agency Nampas as the source of its information.

Liberia troops clash with rebels

MONROVIA (R) — Liberian troops foiled an attempt Wednesday by a former vice-president to enter the West African state with 11 armed rebel followers. President Samuel Doe said. Troops killed and wounded several rebels in a dawn gunbattle which Doe called an apparent invasion attempt. "We wish to assure all citizens that the situation is under control and there is no need to panic," Doe said. Troops arrested several rebels but Doe gave no details of Podier's fate.

Indian opposition wins by-election

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party lost another by-election Wednesday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. Congress has now been unseated in five of the seven parliamentary by-elections originally held June 16. PTI said Kurshid Ahmad, backed by all the main opposition parties, crushed his Congress opponent by over 140,000 votes in a partial re-poll Faridabad in north India's Haryana state.

Resistance clashes with Israeli patrol

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — Three resistance fighters were killed and an Israeli soldier was wounded Wednesday in clashes with an Israeli patrol in South Lebanon, security sources said. The sources said the fighters attacked the Israeli patrol in Murah Mubarak, outside Israel's self-proclaimed "security zone" set up in 1985.

Eagleton named UNRWA deputy chief

VIENNA (J.T.) — William L. Eagleton, United States ambassador to Syria, has been named as the next deputy commissioner-general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees in the Near East. Eagleton is expected to join UNRWA in early October 1988. He will succeed Robert Dillon, who has served as deputy commissioner-general since the beginning of 1984.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor and members of the royal family attend Wednesday's opening of the Jerash Festival (photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Culture and arts extravaganza opens in Greco-Roman ruins

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The historical city of Jerash turned on its lights and wore its annual welcoming dress Wednesday to greet the

thousands who will head towards the ancient Greco-Roman city to taste the different facets of national and international cultural shows which will run for the next three weeks.

Their Majesties King Hussein

and Queen Noor formally opened this year's Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts Wednesday evening to the cheers of hundreds who came to the opening of what

(Continued on page 5)

Gandhi ends visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi left Amman Wednesday after a three-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other senior officials on Middle East and regional issues as well as bilateral relations.

The talks also covered international developments of common concern to Jordan and India and ways to further boost cooperation and coordination between the two countries.

The Indian guests were seen off early Wednesday by Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Cabinet members and senior officials and the Indian ambassador to Jordan. Later Wednesday international news agencies reported the Indian leader's arrival in Belgrade.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Mrs. Rifai see off Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs. Gandhi Wednesday (Petra photo)

Jordan receives \$59.5m Saudi aid

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Arabia has transferred to Jordan the third part of its financial commitment to the Kingdom for 1988 in accordance with the Baghdad Arab summit resolutions, Ministry of Finance Secretary-General Abdul Majid Qasem announced Wednesday.

Qasem told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the sum of \$59.5 million had been deposited at the Central Bank of Jordan. Petra quoted Qasem as saying the Saudi payment reflects Saudi Arabia's keenness on honouring its commitments to Arab confrontation states.

Iran admits defeat on two fronts, vows continued war

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi made a rare admission of military defeat Wednesday but asserted that the retreats on two fronts would eventually lead to victory over Iraq.

"War is a complicated and technical matter and naturally at a certain point retreat will help the final victory," Mousavi told a cabinet meeting in Tehran.

"The Iranian armed forces and people will continue" the war "with all their power," he said in the address quoted by the Iranian

news agency IRNA. He was speaking after Iran admitted withdrawing in the face of Iraqi offensives on the northern and southern fronts Tuesday, the latest in a string of Iraqi victories which began with the recapture of the southern Fao Peninsula in April.

Iraq said its forces had seized key peaks in the northeastern area of Halabja and had driven 40 kilometres into Iran in the southern Zubaidat area.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said more than 5,000 Iranians

were captured in the Zubaidat fighting, the largest number of prisoners Iraq has ever reported taking in the nearly eight-year-old war.

Threatened by Iraqi guns on Shahrman and Nawar heights, the Iranians Tuesday pulled out of Halabja which they overran last March.

In the Zubaidat area, Iraq's troops had "completed the liberation of the whole southern sector of the Gulf war front from the presence of the Iranians," Baghdad's military spokesman said.

Spokesman Abdul Jabbar Muhsen told reporters near the scene of the southern victory that in clearing Zubaidat, Iraqi soldiers had punched deep into Iran, seizing some 4,000 square kilometres of territory.

"Tens of thousands of Iranians

(Continued on page 5)

Moscow rules out unilateral pullout

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A Soviet spokesman has ruled out a unilateral withdrawal of his country's armed forces from Eastern Europe, saying their departure should be part of an East-West agreement to cut both sides' military might in Europe.

A senior U.S. State Department official had reported last week that according to intelligence reports, the Kremlin may be ready to withdraw some or all of its estimated 65,000 troops in Hungary.

Asked to comment, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vadim Perfilov told a government news briefing Tuesday that the departure of Soviet troops should be part of a continent-wide agreement on conventional force reductions.

"We have been very specific proposals," he said. "The mandate is under elaboration with the participation of the United States and Canada, and we do not see any need for unilateral steps in conditions when the requirements, the demands of public

opinion worldwide are to begin the negotiations as soon as possible and that decisions be taken on the reducing of armed forces throughout Europe."

While visiting Prague, Czechoslovakia, last Friday, Soviet Premier Nikolai I. Ryzhkov also ruled out an imminent Soviet pullout from East bloc countries, saying, "the armies in Czechoslovakia are part of the Warsaw Pact armies. Let us agree on a radical solution in the West and in the East..."

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev began a six-day visit to Poland Monday, and suggested that East and West European leaders informally explore ways to break the long impasse in negotiations aimed at reducing conventional arms in Europe.

He reiterated a Soviet plan for resuming conventional arms talks with an exchange of troop data and an initial withdrawal of 500,000 troops from both sides of the borders that separate NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in Europe.

Israelis demolish Palestinian homes

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops demolished or sealed six houses in the occupied West Bank Wednesday to punish Palestinians suspected of setting a bus on fire and hurling a firebomb that slightly injured two army officers.

Three of the Palestinians, from Janiya and Ras Karka villages near Ramallah, are accused of being among a group that threw the fire bomb last month at an army jeep in Janiya.

The other three, from Atil village near Tularem, are suspected of stoning Israeli buses and, in one case, forcing passengers out of a bus and setting it ablaze.

The army destroyed two houses and sealed four others. Countries worldwide have condemned Israel for dozens of similar actions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip over the seven months of the Palestinian uprising.

Palestinians denounced the punishment as violating human rights, since the accused had not

yet faced trial. Mahdi Abdul Hadi, head of the Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs, told Reuters: "These demolished houses will be symbols of the resistance and every Palestinian house will be the shelter for their families."

The homes that were demolished belonged to Abdul Salam Kamar, Mahmud Rashid Norfal and Ziad Hassan Yousef. The sealed-off homes in Atil were identified as belonging to Osama Hadrah, Wafiq Assiyah and Mahmud Atili.

A group of Israeli reserve soldiers who refuse to serve in the occupied territories accused the government Wednesday of harassing them with security checks and urged the attorney general to

drop an investigation into their activities.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, whose office oversees the Shin Bet service, said he could not respond to the charges of unusual security checks and mail tampering.

About 600 soldiers who refuse to serve in the occupied West Bank and Gaza belong to Yesh Gvul, which means "There is a Limit" in Hebrew. Twenty-nine conscientious objectors have been jailed on charges of disobeying orders.

Ronen Shamir, spokesman for Yesh Gvul, told a news conference: "A clear and manifest distinction must be drawn between the activities of Yesh Gvul and charges of instigation to insubordination or evasion of service."

He said 600 members of the group had pledged to "refuse to take part in the suppression of the uprising in the occupied territories."

Twenty-nine have been sentenced to jail after summary military trial. The latest was Captain Nissim Kedem, jailed for 21 days Wednesday.

U.S. seen 'soft-peddalling' latest skirmish with Iran

BAHRAIN (AP) — The United States may be trying to soft-pedal the latest U.S.-Iran skirmish in the Gulf out of sensitivity over the shooting down of an Iranian commercial jetliner, a U.S. diplomat said Wednesday.

The diplomat, who is knowledgeable about U.S. policy in the Gulf, said very little information about Tuesday night's incident in the northern Gulf was being circulated by U.S. authorities in Washington.

"We just don't want to be killing any more Iranians," he said. "On the other hand, we don't want our people to be killed either."

The diplomat was referring to the shooting down of an Iranian A-300 Airbus by the U.S. missile cruiser Vincennes July 3. All 290 aboard perished when the warship destroyed the jetliner, which it mistook for an F-14 fighter.

As he spoke, U.S. military officials reported they had no further information about whether an Iranian speedboat was damaged in Tuesday's encounter, and could not say whether the navy had conducted a followup search for debris or survivors.

Such searches have been routinely conducted after several previous clashes involving Iran's small armed boats and U.S. helicopters. In two, Iranian survivors — including some who were wounded — were pulled from the water.

"If it's feasible, they will try to conduct a search. Whether there was one in this case, I don't know," said one U.S. officer, speaking on condition he not be named.

He said a search effort would be affected by the availability of ships and helicopters and whether it was judged worth the risk. "There's always a risk there," he said.

Officials said Tuesday's skirmish occurred about dusk after

the U.S. missile frigate Nicholas, patrolling the waters off the Saudi Arabian coast, heard a "Mayday" message from the Universal Monarch, an 81,282-ton Panamanian-flag tanker.

The tanker, sailing north and empty, reported it was under attack by small armed boats 24 kilometres west of Farsi Island, a military base long used by Iran's Revolutionary Guards for their forays against neutral shipping in the northern Gulf.

The Pentagon said the Nicholas' SH-60B Seahawk helicopter and two attack helicopters responded to the distress signal, drawing fire from the Iranian boats as they broke off the attack on the tanker.

The attack aircraft retaliated with rockets and rapid-firing Gat-

ing guns, possibly damaging one of the boats, according to the pilots, U.S. officials said.

They said the helicopters were not hit and there were no U.S. casualties in the encounter.

Barry Willey, another spokesman at U.S. central command headquarters in Tampa, Florida, said Wednesday there was "no further assessment of damage" to the Iranian boats beyond the initial report.

The helicopters were understood to be U.S. army scout helicopters, which operate from some warships and from fortified navy supply barges in the northern Gulf. U.S. officials say their operations are classified although their existence was acknowledged by the Pentagon last year.

Unknown group claims attack on Greek ferry

BEIRUT (R) — A previously unknown group claimed responsibility in Lebanon Wednesday for the guerrilla assault on a Greek tourist ship in which nine people were killed and 80 injured.

"The Organisation of Martyrs of the Popular Revolution in Palestine — Abu Jihad unit — launched a swift attack on tens of Zionist, American and British soldiers on board the Greek ship City of Poros," the group said in a statement.

The two-page type-written statement in Arabic was sent to an international news agency in Beirut.

The group said the assault was in retaliation for the "killings and amputation attacks carried out by the criminal Jewish-American gangs in Palestine, Lebanon and the Gulf and in reprisal for the foolish campaigns of support by the British prime minister to the Jewish crimes."

The statement said the attack on the tourist boat "was not aimed at the friendly Greek people who are exerting all kinds of pressure... on the government to limit the Mossad-Israeli activity and the activities of the Americans and their Western hypocri-

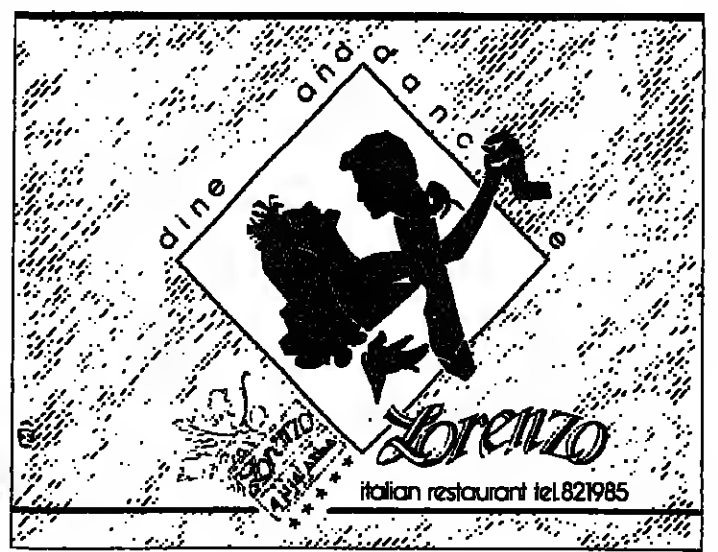
tical allies (in Greece)." "This act, on the contrary, is to back and support the efforts of the Greeks, those thirsty for freedom and justice," the statement said.

"We warn the Greek authorities against harming any Arab citizen. As long as the Israeli Mossad has the right to operate in Greece, we have the right to retaliate," it added.

In a separate statement, the group said it exploded a carbomb Monday morning "near one of the Israeli Mossad and American intelligence nests killing and wounding several Zionists and American marines."

Greek police have been hunting for four people aboard the ferry, three men of Middle Eastern origin and a woman. They issued a picture of the woman Tuesday but confusion ensued when the French consulate said she was a French tourist.

The woman's picture was taken by the ship's photographer as she sat at a table with a man identified as Zozab Mohammad, a prime suspect in the attack. She had been identified as a Moroccan accomplice.



Italian restaurant tel.821985



Is this the proper method to teach students how to read and write?

All in his hands

By David Doake

Editors Note: This is the sixth of a seven-part series entitled "Learning to be Literate in Arabic: Needs and new directions." The series was written by Professor David B. Doake of the School of Education at Acadia University in Nova Scotia, Canada. Doake has done field research in Jordan on the specific problems of literacy in Arabic, making this series particularly useful to teachers, government specialists and parents.

Teaching reading and writing in schools

A brief examination of beginning reading and writing programmes used in schools in Jordan soon reveals that they are based primarily on "bits and pieces," accurate from the beginning philosophy of written language learning. The control of what is to be learned, and how it is to be learned, rests firmly in the teachers' hands.

In fact, the control does not even rest in the teachers' hands but is contained in the series of readers, copy books, and the exercises recorded in them. Compounding the problem of making reading seem like hard work in the minds of the students, their reading books contain both the material to be read and the associated exercises.

The reading and writing curriculum is almost completely prescribed by the Department of

Education through the requirement that all teachers must use these materials in their classrooms.

The teaching of reading

The teaching that occurs places a heavy emphasis on the learning of isolated skills in reading coupled with the rote memorisation of what is to be read through repeated readings of a series of sentences. The focus is on an accurate reproduction of the words with little attention being given to the meaning of what is read.

In the early stages the "stories" are seldom of much interest to the children since they are too short to contain the basic essentials of a conflict situation, character development, plot and conflict resolution. Coupled with this, the children are rarely read to in standard Arabic by their teachers. The approach used represents a view of reading as a habit that is to be learned from

the smallest unit to the largest, one separate skill at a time. "Practice makes perfect" is the principle to use.

The role of the teacher is to follow the "script" as closely as possible. Since the materials were prepared by "experts," any failure to learn is seen to be the children's fault since the teacher has not deviated from what was prescribed.

To a large extent, this approach to teaching reading is very similar to what is called the "basal reader approach" which is used in at least 90 per cent of American schools.

In a recent comprehensive report of the use of basals in these schools based on two years of intensive research, the authors (Goodman, Shannon, Freeman and Murphy) point out that at the heart of the use of these materials is the belief that:

...a sequential, all-inclusive set of instructional materials can teach children to read regardless of teacher competence and regardless of learner differences.

The authors of the report correctly indicate that the use of basals is "...built around control: they control reading; they control language; they control learners; they control teachers and the conclusion of this section of their report with the following significant comment:

If there were evidence that this tight control was necessary to the development of reading, then we might grudgingly tolerate it. The evidence from science — recent theory and research — is that reading, like all language, only develops easily and well in the context of its use. The learner needs the freedom to experiment, to take risks, to ask questions in the process of trying to make sense of comprehensible written language. Nowhere in the basals are learners encouraged to decide what is, for themselves, a good story or text. There is little choice, little self control, little sense of ownership of their own learning and their own reading. That's not just bad for their reading development. It's also bad for their development as thinkers, as learners, as participants in a democratic society.

Reading instruction which is based on these kinds of principles and practices cannot be expected to produce a nation of readers, as the American public and its educationalists are finally beginning to realise. The Arab World should be alert to the failure to try this kind of approach and avoid trying to replicate its format and its misguided theory.

The teaching of writing

The picture of how students are taught to write is a similar one to that, just described for reading. Although it is dangerous to generalise from the example of one Arab country to all Arab countries, the methods currently being used to start students on the road to becoming writers is perhaps most easily described by reference to some of the curriculum requirements for Iraq. In a report on literacy curricula and textbooks prepared by the Ministry of Education in that country in 1977 we see a heavy emphasis being placed on the "mechanics of reading and writing," represented in the following requirement:

At the point when the teaching of writing is started, the drills in writing should contain drills in writing, with emphasis on the writing of new words and the different forms of letters. This should be done through copying words, sentences and passages in

the book — to be reduced gradually.

Learning to be literate in any language is a language learning process. As such, teaching that aims to promote this learning most effectively, should be based on sound language learning principles. Any deviation from these principles, particularly as it relates to motivation for that learning, its scope and sequence, and its control, is fraught with danger. Children the world over have consistently displayed that they are superbly equipped as language learners, provided they experience the appropriate conditions for that learning to occur without harmful interference.

Literacy curricula which spell out in great detail what is to be taught, when it is to be taught, and how it is to be taught, consistently run counter to the possibility that teachers will be able to provide these appropriate conditions.

It would seem that on almost every count, Arab children are placed in "at risk" situations with regard to the conditions provided for their written language learning. The standard form of Arabic is almost completely different from its spoken form in every respect. Because of this, it is supremely important that children begin to be immersed in both forms of their language from birth. But, as we have seen, they are denied that opportunity with respect to their written language due to the absence of the habit of reading to children from birth in this part of the world.

Their immense potential to master the sounds and the structures of written language and to generate a powerful inner drive to gain control over it lie dormant and unstimulated. The methods used to teach reading in schools are almost diametrically opposed to what we know about how children should be helped to learn to read.

Arab children are also seldom expected, invited, or encouraged to begin to learn to write from as soon as they can hold a pencil, crayon or marker pen. Nor do parents make a conscious effort to let their children see them using writing for all kinds of purposes and they do not invite

them to begin to experiment with emulating the process. The task is believed to be far too difficult and complex for them to learn.

On entry to school they are required to begin to learn to write with adult-like accuracy from the very beginning, focusing their attention on meaningless pieces of written language, a procedure that now known to be counterproductive for the growth of writers in classrooms.

Coupled with these restrictive experiential and process-based features of learning to read and write, is the limited range and frequently unsatisfactory quality of children's literature available to be read to and by children. Library facilities are not widespread, nor are they always used effectively. Finally, in this rather gloomy picture, the onset of their attempts to learn to read and write in school is often abrupt and artificial, confusing and frustrating, teacher-controlled and teacher-monitored.

Undoubtedly, the problem facing the Arab World in general and in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in particular, in achieving an acceptable level of functional literacy for all their peoples, are immense. So many of the population are already illiterate.

This is especially so for women who are in the best position usually to read to the children in their families on a regular basis and so start them on the road to becoming literate as early as possible. An even greater number of the population could probably be described as being illiterate who avoid literacy oriented activities as much as possible. Many of these illiterate adults may well be teachers, and as such, they can scarcely provide their students with constant demonstration of the joys of being fully and avidly literate.

Libraries, a wide-ranging supply of excellent children's books and magazines, and a printing and publishing industry that is committed to extending this supply, cannot be developed overnight. Teachers who are capable of composing their own curriculum, choosing their own materials for instructional purposes, and using methods of teaching reading and writing on the basis of

their intimate knowledge of how these processes are learned, cannot be educated and re-educated quickly.

It is clear that the attack on the problem will have to be multi-dimensional with the mobilisation of human and material resources being extensive and costly. The return on the investment however in social, economic, educational and political terms would be substantial and permanent with society at all levels benefiting from it.

Implications for second language learning

In most Arab countries, students are expected to learn a second language — usually English. That learning sometimes commences during the child's pre-school years if either or both of the parents are able to use the second language with any degree of confidence.

Children attending private schools in Jordan usually have their first lessons in English soon after they enter school, in either kindergarten or first grade. Children attending public schools, do not begin their second language learning until they enter fifth grade.

Virtually everything that has been recorded in this paper relating to first language learning, applies equally to second language learning — with one important exception.

Before being expected to begin to learn a second language in a formal sense, children should have achieved a fairly high degree of control over their first language in all its dimensions. This does not mean however, that they should not be given any experience with the second or third language from very early in their lives, but it does mean that no great emphasis should be placed on it.

It is now generally accepted, that the earlier the learning of the second language can commence, once the first language has been learned, the better, since from about the age of twelve years, learning another language becomes increasingly difficult.

Just as in first language learning, the conditions provided for the second language should be

based on the principles of immersion, self-regulated learning, and should commence with whole, meaningful and memorable language. Children who are put in a position of having to learn a second language have to be given the opportunity to generate an intrinsically motivated drive to learn to read, write, speak and listen to that language through a wide variety of joyful and non-threatening experiences with the language.

In order to become fluent in its use, they have to become totally familiar with its patterns and structures, its sounds and rhythms through hearing it repetitively and sharing in its reproduction in a variety of ways. Little or no attempt should be made to have the children concentrate their attention on the form of the language until they demonstrate considerable control over the reconstruction of its patterns and sounds through reasonably fluent speaking, reading and writing.

The most difficult task that usually faces second language teachers is to make the learning purposeful and relevant for their students. This is particularly so for learning to write the language. Unless the language is put to some use, unless it has meaningful function for the learner, the skills learned so arduously, often lie idle and unused. The motivation to learn lies with the extrinsic reward system utilised by the teacher. The type of learning employed is that of the rote-memorisation kind with all its attendant memorial, motivational, and test-oriented problems.

The provision of appropriate, holistically-based, non-corrective conditions for second language learning to occur, the use that can be made of the language on a regular basis, and the ability of the teacher or parent to provide authentic and fluent demonstrations of the language in use, all contribute markedly to the learning that can take place. Unless near optimum conditions can be provided, it is doubtful if it should be part of any school curriculum, since placing students in potential failure situations can do little for them as learners and as future users of the language.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

PROGRAMME ONE
16:00 Koran
16:15 Children programmes
17:00 Arab soccer tournament: Syria vs Kuwait (live)
18:50 Local programme
19:10 Health and life (live)
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
21:05 Arab soccer tournament: Jordan vs Algeria (live)
22:40 Film in Arabic
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Film in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 Luck Luke
18:30 Rue Carnot
19:00 News in French
19:15 UN Deb De Plus
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 News in Arabic
21:10 Remington Steele
22:00 News in English
22:30 Feature film: "Price of Justice"

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, 4M & 9M Hz, FM
& parts on 95.9 KHz, SW
Tel: 7411-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:00 Morning Show Cont.
11:00 Country Music
11:30 Livello: The story of Lebanon
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Now Music
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 Thriller
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instruments
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Jaz a Minute
17:30 Good Vibrations
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Special Feature
18:30 Music
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Cont.
21:55 News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

PROGRAMME ONE
16:00 Koran
16:15 Children programme
17:00 Religious programme
18:00 Friday's prayer
18:30 Religious programme
19:15 "Strange Little Tree"
19:40 Arab soccer tournament: Iraq vs Saudi Arabia (live)

19:00 Message from Oman
19:10 Health education programme
19:40 Programme summary
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arab series
21:15 Arab soccer tournament: Lebanon vs Egypt
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Variety programme: "Studio 88"

PROGRAMME TWO
17:30 Feature film: "Sword of the

WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)
06:00 America Today
11:00 Local programme
12:00 Hour USA
13:00 America Today
14:00 World America
14:30 Congress: "We the People"
15:00 World Dialogue
16:00 World Dialogue
17:00 Science World No. 73 (English)
18:00 Science World No. 73 (French)
19:00 Science World No. 73 (Arabic)

BBC WORLD SERVICE

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 Arab Soccer: Jordan vs Kuwait (live)
09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Irving Berlin and Friends 09:40 The Farming World 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours News Summary 10:30 Arab Soccer: Jordan vs Kuwait (live)
11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Country Style 11:30 John Peel 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News followed by Sports Roundup 12:45 Society Today 13:00 News Summary followed by Assignment 13:15 The World Today 13:30 World News 13:39 News About Britain 14:15 News Ideas 14:25 A Letter from England 14:30 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newswatch 15:30 Discovery 25:00 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 Folk in Britain 17:00 Outlook, opening with 5 Minute News 17:30 Sportsweek 17:45 Write On 18:00 Radio Newswatch 18:15 The Pleasure Years 18:00 World News 18:09 Comments 18:30 Discovery 19:00 The World Today 19:30 World News 20:09 A Letter from England 20:15 Citizens 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Discovery 22:00 Outlook, opening with 5 Minute News 22:30 Sports Market Report 22:45 Here's Humph 23:00 World News 23:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 23:30 Meridian 24:00 News Summary followed by Sportsweek

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, 4M & 9M Hz, FM
& parts on 95.9 KHz, SW
Tel: 7411-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:00 Morning Show Cont.
11:00 News Summary
11:05 Listeners' Choice
11:30 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Listeners' Choice
12:30 Country Music
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 Thriller
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instruments
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Jaz a Minute
17:30 Good Vibrations
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Special Feature
18:30 Music
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Cont.
21:55 News Summary

WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)
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14:00 World America
14:30 Congress: "We the People"
15:00 World Dialogue
16:00 World Dialogue
17:00 Science World No. 73 (English)
18:00 Science World No. 73 (French)
19:00 Science World No. 73 (Arabic)

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1200 & SW 7200, 9605, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz
07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 24:00 News 24:10 Newsline 24:30 VOA Morning

CULTURAL CENTRES & LIBRARIES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661267
American Cultural Centre Tel. 643771
British Cultural Centre Tel. 631478
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637889
German Cultural Centre Tel. 641993
Greek Cultural Centre Tel. 642103
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 642103
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 642103
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 642103
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641703
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 642103
American Municipal Library Tel. 642103
Librairie du Liban Tel. 642103
Abdul Muhaimin Foundation Tel. 642103
American Municipal Library Tel. 642103

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed on Friday.
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also music.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624594.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624594.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 641757. Sunday English mass (summer time) 6 p.m. winter time 3 p.m.

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St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624594.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624594.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 641757. Sunday English mass (summer time) 6 p.m. winter time 3 p.m.

SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.10 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 816534, 817534.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 1081 532015, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)
10:00 Baghdad (RJ)
10:15 Jeddah (RJ)
10:30 Riyadh (RJ)
10:45 Cairo (RJ)
11:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:15 Kuwait (RJ)
11:30 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
11:45 London (RJ)
12:00 Athens (RJ)
12:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
12:30 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
12:45 Los Angeles, Miami, Vienna (RJ)

PRAYER TIMES

03:50 Fajr
05:15 Sunrise
12:41 Noon
15:50 Asr
18:50 Maghrib
21:24 Isha

BBC WORLD SERVICE

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 Arab Soccer: Jordan vs Kuwait (live)
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OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

11:00 Istanbul (TK)
11:25 Kuwait (KU)
11:30 Bahrain (BH)
11:35 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GZ)
11:40 Riyadh (SV)
11:45 Cairo (MS)
11:50 Kuwait (KU)
12:00 Oubai (EK)
12:05 Amsterdam, Istanbul (KL)
12:10 Frankfurt (LH)
12:15 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
12:20 Paris (AF)
12:25 London, Cairo (BA)

DEPARTURES

ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)
07:45 Amman (RJ)
11:30 Tripoli (RJ)
11:45 Rome (RJ)
12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:10 Athens (RJ)
12:30 Frankfurt, London (RJ)
13:15 Paris (RJ)
13:30 Larnaca (RJ)
13:45 Kuwait (RJ)
13:50 Bahrain (RJ)
14:00 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
14:15 London (RJ)
14:30 Athens (RJ)
14:45 New York, Vienna (RJ)
15:00 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
15:15 Los Angeles, Miami, Vienna (RJ)

FOR THE TRAVELLER

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11:15 Kuwait (RJ)
11:30 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
11:45 London (RJ)
12:00 Athens (RJ)
12:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
12:30 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
12:45 Los Angeles, Miami, Vienna (RJ)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

10:20 Samia (LH)
10:30 Cairo (MS)
10:35 Istanbul (TK)
10:40 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GZ)
10:45 Kuwait (KU)
10:50 Jeddah (RJ)
10:55 Athens (OA)
11:00 Beirut (ME)
11:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
11:10 Cairo, London (BA)
11:15 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KL)
11:20 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)
11:25 Frankfurt (LH)
11:30 Cairo (MS)
11:35 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (GZ)
11:40 Kuwait (KU)
11:45 Jeddah (RJ)
11:50 Athens (OA)
11:55 Beirut (ME)
12:00 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
12:05 Cairo, London (BA)
12:10 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KL)
12:15 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)
12:20 Frankfurt (LH)
12:25 Cairo (MS)
12:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (GZ)
12:35 Kuwait (KU)
12:40 Jeddah (RJ)
12:45 Athens (OA)
12:50 Beirut (ME)
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16:15 Kuwait (KU)
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17:20 Athens (OA)
17:25 Beirut (ME)
17:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
17:35 Cairo, London (BA)
17:40 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KL)
17:45 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

QUEEN TO OPEN GATHERING: Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday will open the First National Gathering of Jordanian Women living abroad at the permanent camp for youth in Ajloun. The seven-day gathering is sponsored by the Ministry of Youth and will include lectures, field visits to historical, touristic, and cultural sites in Jordan.

GRADUATION CEREMONY: Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Wednesday attended a ceremony for the graduation of students from the Princess Sumaiyah School for Informatics which is operated by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). The graduation ceremony held at the Royal Cultural Centre was addressed by RSS President Jawad Anani who reviewed the RSS' achievements. Also attending the ceremony was Her Royal Highness Princess Zain Bint Al Hussein. The 41 graduates had completed a two-year training course in computer work, system analysis and programming.

LAWZI MEETS ENVOY: Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi met at his office Wednesday with Hungarian Ambassador to Jordan Zoltan Szephelyi who ended his tour of duty in Jordan. Lawzi voiced Jordan's appreciation for the ambassador's efforts for bolstering his country's ties with Jordan in various fields.

FAYEZ RECEIVES TUNISIAN ENVOY: Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez met at his office Wednesday with Tunisian Ambassador to Jordan Sa'ad Ibn Mustafa who ended his tour of duty in Jordan. Fayez thanked the ambassador for his efforts to bolster Jordanian-Tunisian relations.

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY: Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad Wednesday discussed with Hungarian Ambassador to Jordan Zoltan Szephelyi means of promoting bilateral cooperation in the field of Higher Education. They also discussed the affairs of Jordanian students at Hungarian universities, and provisions of cultural agreement which will soon be signed by the two countries.

PSD PILGRIMAGE MISSION: Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Wednesday saw off the Public Security pilgrimage mission. Addressing the mission members he underlined the firm link between faith and security.

TIES WITH IRAQ: Information Minister Hani Khasawneh met in his office Wednesday with Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ghafe Jassem Hussein with whom he discussed bilateral relations and cooperation in information fields.

ALLAN CAMPING ENDS: A four-day Girl Guide camp organised by the Ministry of Education at Allan near Salt ended Wednesday. The participants took part in a series of activities and took part in community work.

Envoy to U.N. attacks article against Arabs

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's U.N. Ambassador Abdullah Salah has described as a malicious slander directed against the Arab nation, an article appearing in the International Herald Tribune by Zionist writer William Safire.

In his article appearing in the newspaper's edition of June 21, Safire called for the creation of a Palestinian homeland in the East Bank of Jordan, echoing other Zionist leaders' calls on earlier occasions.

In a letter to the editor appearing in the same newspaper on July 1 Salah said that the Zionist writer's article does not only display his bias to Israel but also reveals Zionism's hatred towards the Arabs.

Safire's article calls for the solution of the Palestine problem at the expense of the Jordanian people by claiming that the Palestinian state will be established on the East Bank of the Jordan River, Salah said.

Here below is the full text of the letter:

In "Waiting for the Second Round in Jordan" (Opinion, June 21), William Safire reveals not only his bias toward Israel but also a determination to carry out a vindictive attack against everything Arab.

He wants to solve the Palestinian problem at the expense of the Jordanian people by claiming that the Palestinian state will be "on the East Bank of the Jordan."

He arrogates to himself the right to write off the inalienable rights of the Jordanian people, deny them their statehood and identity. The solution to the Palestine problem lies in the recognition of Palestinian rights on their national soil, in Palestine. Jordan is Jordan, and Palestine is Palestine, and no amount of distortion can change these historical facts.

The United Nations partition plan of Nov. 29, 1947, called for the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state in Palestine. Instead, by military force, Israel now occupies all the land allotted to the Palestinian state. Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, and its denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to self-determination in their own homeland, is the cause of conflict in the Middle East.

The Jordanian people are proud of their Hashemite heritage and of their Hashemite monarch. The Hashemites are the leaders of the Arab Renaissance Movement, which was born to fulfill the Arab desire for freedom and independence. The Hashemite ideals are dear in the hearts and minds of all the Arabs. Perhaps this is why Mr. Safire reserves his venom for them.

In 1948, Jordan stood by the Palestinians in their darkest hour of need, when hundreds of thousands of them were rendered refugees by Israel's expulsion. Jordan extended all possible assistance to the Palestinians; it shared with them all its resources and united with the West Bank in response to the freely expressed wishes of the Palestinians. This unity was disrupted by Israel's occupation of the West Bank in 1967. The issue here is the denial of Palestinian rights in Palestine by Israel, a basic issue which Mr. Safire refuses to face.

WHAT'S GOING ON THURSDAY

JERASH FESTIVAL

- * Local and Arabic music by Jordan Armed Forces Band at the Forum at 6:30 p.m.
- * Poets and poetry at the Artemis at 7:00 p.m.
- * Jordanian folk dance by Ramtha Folk Group at the Forum at 8:00 p.m.
- * Children's play by Haya Arts Centre at the Sound and Light at 8:30 p.m.
- * Opera "Rigoletto" by the Italian Mattia Battistini Troupe at the South Theatre at 9:00 p.m.
- * Local music and songs by Radio Jordan Orchestra at the Sound and Light at 9:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

- * Housing exhibition at the Plaza Hotel.
- * Jordanian-Palestinian heritage week at the University of Jordan. It includes handicraft, costumes, and embroidery.

FILMS

- * Feature film: "Legal Eagles," at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

FRIDAY JERASH FESTIVAL

- * Local and Arabic music by the Jordan Armed Forces Band at the Forum at 6:30 p.m.
- * National folk dance and music by El Ballet Krsmanovic De Yugoslavia at the South Theatre at 7:30 p.m.
- * Jordanian folk dance by Ma'an Folk Group at the Forum at 8:00 p.m.
- * Children's play by Haya Arts Centre at the Sound and Light at 8:00 p.m.
- * Concert of music by the National Musical Conservatory at the Artemis at 8:00 p.m.
- * Jordanian modern songs by the Festival Lyrics Band at the Sound and Light at 9:30 p.m.
- * Poets and poetry at the Artemis at 9:30 p.m.
- * Zanoobia Operetta by the Zanoobia Troupe, from Syria at the South Theatre at 9:30 p.m.



ARMY PILGRIMAGE MISSION: Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Wednesday sees off the military pilgrimage mission. Armed Forces

Mufti Brigadier Nooh Salman addressed the mission members urging them to adhere to religious rites (Petra photo).

CDD group leaves for pilgrimage

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Civil Defence Department has dispatched a group of pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, and a ceremony to bid the group farewell was held in Amman in the presence of CDD Director General Khaled Tarawneh.

Tarawneh spoke to the group of CDD officers urging them to lend a hand to their colleagues in the Saudi Arabian Civil Defence Services in case they need help to deal with unexpected situations.

The CDD group will be joining 11,000 Jordanian pilgrims who have arrived in Saudi Arabia for this year's pilgrimage at Mecca.

During last year's pilgrimage season at least one elderly pilgrim

from the occupied Arab territories who travelled to Mecca from Jordan was killed in the bloody riots, triggered by Iranian hooligans in Mecca.

The pilgrims who travelled to Saudi Arabia from Jordan have now arrived in Mecca and housed in homes rented for them by the Ministry of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs which supervises arrangements for lodging and housing for pilgrims.

The pilgrimage rites culminate towards July 24 on the eve of the Eid Al Adha (Feast of the Sacrifice).

Sudanese graduate

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony

was held at the Civil Defence Department (CDD) Wednesday to graduate the first batch of officers from Sudan who had completed a training course in civil defence work.

CDD Director Khaled Tarawneh who attended the graduation ceremony said the training course reflects the strong relations between Jordan and Sudan, and the Kingdom's readiness to share expertise with sister Arab states.

The graduates received theoretical as well as practical training in fire fighting, first aid emergencies at airports and other types of CDD work.

The CDD chief later distributed diplomas to the graduates.

Jordanian, Palestinian speakers highlight closure of In'ash Al Usra

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN — The closure of In'ash Al Usra, a society which has become an "economic alternative" to Palestinians in the occupied territories and a means of preserving the Palestinian national heritage and culture, was highlighted Tuesday evening by several prominent Jordanian and Palestinian speakers.

Three weeks ago In'ash Al Usra became the first West Bank charitable organisation to be closed by the Israeli authorities. Its director, Samiha Khalil, better known as Um Khalil, is still detained by the authorities for "inciting students" and "participating in violent demonstrations."

The speakers discussed the recent arrest of Um Khalil and the closure of In'ash Al Usra. They claimed it was part of ongoing Israeli "facist" policies in the occupied territories, stressing that Palestinian identity was at stake and the Arab World should not stand idle.

Um Khalil's daughter, Sa'ida, Pharmaceutical Association President Tayser Homs, and former mayor of Bireh Abdul Jawad Saleh reviewed the society's activities, pointing out that the society has become "part of the Palestinian women's struggle against the occupiers."

Since the society's inception 23 years ago, the Israelis have detained Um Khalil six times, placed her under town arrest, subjected her to continuous questioning and surveillance, and forbade her to see her children for eight years.

Um Khalil has been described by the Israeli authorities as a "thorn in their throats."

Regardless of the harassment Um Khalil was subjected to, she continued to build In'ash Al Usra. She deemed the society so important because it provided economic, social and cultural projects which helped thousands of Palestinians ages 4 to 40.

"It was an alternative to working in Israeli workplaces," she said.

"Everyday, our people felt the effect of occupation and the humiliation imposed on them when they are forced to work in Israeli households as maids or in Israeli factories," Khalil said.

With JD 100 borrowed from Abdul Jawad Saleh and six women, In'ash Al Usra in Al Bireh was formed in 1965, Khalil said.

Through the jobs and programmes inacted over the years the society has recreated a Palestinian society amidst the rubble of refugee existence.

"If a Palestinian's home was destroyed or if a Palestinian was unemployed, he or she would know that they have a place to go," Saleh said.

The society's earlier efforts consisted of a simple programme to teach embroidery to eight illiterate girls, to sew on a second hand sewing machine, and to read and write. Two years later, the number benefiting from the society increased to 42, Saleh said.

For a short period of time after the 1967 Middle East war, the society's work was disrupted. Society members and volunteers from other organisations began a campaign to help war victims and displaced families. For two years, war victims were subsidised from monthly contributions to the organisations.

The end of war did not mean the end of war victims, displaced families and prisoners, however. In'ash Al Usra created several programmes to support wives and children in such circumstances. It also provided prisoners with everything from warm socks to reading material.

Instead of relying on international aid to fund such projects, the society developed local productive projects such as centres which make and store homemade items, including olives, cheese, and dried food stuffs.

Um Khalil also cited a biscuit factory which yields JD 2,000 a month, a frozen vegetables factory, and a small industry for clothing as success stories.

With the help of funds from such projects the society established five vocational training centres which have helped thousands of women in preserving the Palestinian culture. Women of all ages enrolled in one month courses on sewing, knitting, embroidery, beauty care, business and secretarial skills. Three hundred fifty trainees are involved in the various sections.

In addition, 15 literacy centres and a kindergarten for 300 children between the ages of 3 and 6 are run by the society.

To date 4,800 women from 85 Palestinian villages are producing woven and embroidered goods. Some sell at a 100 per cent profit. The earnings cover 65 per cent of the society's expenses at home.

Society needs JD 35,000 annually

Close to JD 35,000 annually is needed to keep the society going. The society provides aid to an additional 7,000 Palestinian families, aids in educating 900 children of martyrs and detainees in the occupied territories, cares for 140 orphaned girls, and cover the expenses of 300 Palestinian students at universities in and outside occupied Palestine.

The payment of JD 500 a year by concerned individuals, both Arab and non-Arab, has helped hundreds of other students, orphans and children registered in the society.

Students who receive financial aid, scholarships, loans, or medical insurance must sign a contract with the society stating that after finishing they will support a needy college student and return to the West Bank or Gaza to work there for a few years.

To preserve the Palestinian culture "which the Zionists are trying to claim as their own," Sa'ida said, Um Khalil established a centre specialising in the study and development of Palestinian folklore in 1972.

Run by professors on the "folklore committee," the centre houses material on Palestinian folklore.

Mufti: Workshops on teaching gifted students 'achieved their purpose'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two workshops on teaching gifted students and promoting school curricula, which ended Wednesday, achieved their purpose, according to Inaam Al Mufti director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) which organised the workshops in Amman.

Mufti, who addressed the closing session, said that the workshops were deemed "essential" to help pave the way for the projected Jubilee School which is due to open in 1991.

The school is important to Jordan, and for this reason, NHF, assisted by foreign specialists and local educators, is pooling resources to lay the ground work. One of the two workshops was attended by 25 people. All were science and mathematics teachers or educators employed by the Ministry of Education.

The second workshop, attended by 45 participants, dealt with methods of teaching talented students and programmes for the Jubilee School.

The NHF said that the two workshops were aimed at raising public awareness on the specific needs of gifted children.

The designated school director

Nawal Kamal said participants in the two workshops discussed and learned about new directives in curriculum development and teaching strategies, specifically in the fields of science and mathematics.

Specialists from the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics, Moray House College of Education in Scotland, educators from the Ministry of Education, the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Royal Scientific Society, UNRWA and a number of community colleges were involved in the workshops which were organised in cooperation with UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) and the British Council in Amman.

The 10-day workshops were opened by Her Majesty Queen Noor on July 2.

The Jubilee School is to be set up at Um Zwaitineh near Jubeiha, west of Amman. It will offer education to 600 students who will be provided with the highest quality of education.

As a laboratory school it will contribute to the development of education throughout the region, according to NHF officials.

They said the Jubilee School is expected to offer extensive educational opportunities and allow for concentrated study.

The school will be established in honour of His Majesty King Hussein's deep commitment to education and in recognition of the great strides made by Jordan under his leadership.

On July 3, NHF awarded two consultancy firms a contract of nearly JD 90,000 to prepare designs and supervise the preparation of the JD 4 million school, which is to be built on a 120 dunum piece of land offered by the government.

According to plans, the school will include laboratories, libraries, workshops, dormitories, playgrounds, indoor swimming pool, restaurants and residential quarters for staff.

Omani aide ends visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Chief of the Sultani Royal Court in Oman Abdullah Ibn Ahmad left Amman Wednesday at the end of a visit to Jordan which lasted three days.

The Omani official who was accompanied by a delegation from Muscat Municipality met with Greater Amman Mayor

Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and other officials and toured municipality projects.

Ibn Ahmad's talks with Rawabdeh dealt with means of bolstering relations between Muscat and Amman in municipal affairs.

This includes food control, laboratory testing of food stuffs,

combating pests and rodents, supervising slaughter houses, road maintenance and cleanliness.

The Omani delegation Tuesday attended a regular municipal council meeting during which the question of numbering streets was discussed. Another topic was the re-organisation of the lands in Marka east of Amman.

Passport Department extends office hours

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Passports Department has extended office hours until 3 p.m. daily during the summer season to cope with the increasing amount of work, according to instructions by the Department Director Issa Omari.

Omari said the move was taken to enable expatriates visiting Jordan for holiday and students seeking passports, to pursue their studies abroad, to obtain their passports as soon as possible.

Normally the Passports Department closes its doors at 2 p.m. along with the other government departments, but special arrangements are made during the summer to enable the department to deal with the huge number of applications for new passports or renewals.

50 graduate from centre for hearing impaired

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A new batch of trainees from Queen Alia Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired graduated Wednesday after a three week training programme of theoretical and practical work.

A group of Italian specialists were involved in training the 50 graduates who are employed by the Ministries of Education, and Social Development, and in the private sector's rehabilitation centres.

The deputy secretary general of the Ministry of Social Development attended the graduation ceremony on behalf of Minister of Labour and Social Development Rashid Ureikat and distributed diplomas to the graduates.


The centre's director delivered a speech at the ceremony outlining the nature of the training course given to the participants, which concentrated on ways to

care for children with hearing problems, to diagnose hearing handicaps, to familiarise themselves with problems in learning by the people with hearing trouble and methods of rehabilitating the hearing impaired.


The centre was set up in Yajouz near Zarqa on a piece of land that had been offered by the government and the complete financial support of the government of Qatar. The building area of the centre is 1,700 square metres.

The centre accepts 100 children who are provided with educational, social, cultural and recreational services.

The centre provides its services to the hearing impaired in the governorates of Amman and Zarqa where the number of the hearing impaired, who need special education services, amount to about 2,250.



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Global pollution: 'Serious threat to future generations'

THE United Nations, living up to its image as the key international body working to make the world a better place in which to live, has made another landmark decision by announcing the formation of a special task force to counter global pollution, one of the most serious threats to future generations. The extensive discussions in Oslo that preceded the decision emphatically underlined the threats inherent in gross misuse of energy, and added to the already terrifying spectre of a fragile world overwhelmed by unbearable and even unpredictable atmospheric conditions. The U.N. has done much of its role by highlighting the problem and outlining a plan of action. But the biggest question remains: Will the U.N. recommendations be implemented?

The major hurdle in pushing ahead with measures to avert an impending pollution disaster is the lack of appreciation of the magnitude of the danger. Those who realise the risk and want to do something about it do not have the financial means to launch a meaningful programme. The most heard word during the Oslo discussions was "outdated technology." Obviously, the industrialised countries, or at least a good number of them, now appreciate past mistakes in their usage of energy. But where does that leave the developing countries, which become the automatic recipients of the hand-me-down technologies of the industrialised world?

Also, what is the fate of those countries which find themselves short-ended in dealing with feeding their people? Can they think of, let alone afford, the so-called "efficiency-oriented and pollution-free" handling of energy? Will those industrialised countries which have developed such technology be willing to part with it for little in return? Unless there is such a drastic change on the part of the developed, well-to-do countries, there is very little, if any, chance of realising the goals set out by the Oslo conference.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Al Rai: A unique event

WEDNESDAY evening the seventh Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts will open under royal patronage. The festival has become a remarkable cultural event in the Kingdom, enriching spectators with art, literature, folklore and creative thinking, and opening the way for further interaction between world cultures. Jordan has succeeded in transforming the festival into a miniature, lighting the way for thinkers and intellectuals and helping people to overcome their tendency towards selfishness, hatred, greed and injustice. The festival has indeed become a unique event, reflecting the bright image of Jordan to the outside world. The Jerash Festival, which brings samples of different world cultures together, stands out as a symbol of peace and as a catalyst for understanding among peoples of the world. Through the festival and its various functions, Jordan is reaching out to the peace-loving nations of the world in a serious effort to strengthen bridges of understanding and remove barriers that had separated nations from one another. The Jerash Festival serves as a forum for presenting world culture, and an arena for all those wishing to contribute towards the enrichment of art and literature.

Al Dustour: India supports uprising

KING Hussein told Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a banquet that the Palestinian people's uprising in the occupied territories deserve support from all peace-loving nations and world organisations. He said that the uprising was in reality a popular revolt for freedom and dignity and that India as a major world power can and ought to contribute efforts towards re-establishing peace and security in this part of the world. King Hussein's appeal to India to assist in the peace process stems from his realisation of that country's status as a leading power in the Non-Aligned Movement and its true friendship with the Arab World. King Hussein appreciates India's continued support for the just and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and its stand with regard to the Gulf conflict. India's policies are truly based on its deep-rooted traditions and its commitment to human principles and support of people's rights everywhere. Gandhi told the King at the banquet that his country is truly committed to principles which are common to India and Jordan, and is a staunch supporter of people's freedom from foreign domination. Indeed, Jordan takes pride in India's stand towards the Arab World and hopes that Gandhi will pursue the efforts for achievement of a just and durable peace in our region.

Sawt Al Shaab: Government helps expatriates

THE government has ensured the success of the fourth Jordanian Expatriates Congress through carefully laid plans and various endeavours by concerned parties. The government responded to the expatriates' demands and wishes expressed at the previous three congresses by implementing measures designed to serve their interests. This year, different ministries presented working papers to the congress, outlining Jordan's achievements and endeavours and seeking cooperation from the Jordanian expatriates in a drive to attain progress in the Kingdom. The congress' slogan: "The expatriates and the development of the homeland," reflects the government's orientation and its determination to pursue serious work to serve the expatriates and help them contribute towards their country's development. The working papers covered a range of subjects dealing with the Palestine question, economic issues facing Jordan and current Jordanian efforts to achieve peace. The papers opened the door for constructive dialogue between the expatriates and the government in a true picture of democracy and a genuine effort to serve the Kingdom's goals.

The following is a report made by Amnesty International on Israel's policy of administrative detention in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Administrative detention orders

Amnesty International continues to be concerned about the use of administrative detention orders in Israel and the occupied territories. According to Israeli law, such orders can only be issued for reasons of state or public security. They are meant to be preventive and not punitive, and no formal charges are brought against the detainee. However, Amnesty International believes that administrative detention orders can and have been abused to detain people on account of the non-violent exercise of their right to freedom of expression and association. Furthermore, during the review hearing, when a judge decides whether to uphold the order, most administrative detainees are not allowed to examine any of the evidence against them, except in a few cases where some of the evidence is revealed. Amnesty International is therefore also concerned that administrative detainees have been denied an adequate opportunity to refute the accusations against them.

Administrative detention allows individuals to be placed in detention for up to six months without formal charge or trial. However, the order can be renewed extending the length of detention by further six-month periods.

Article 111 of the 1945 Defence (Emergency) Regulations, the legislation governing administrative detention, was originally introduced by the British Mandate authorities and retained when the State of Israel was established in 1948.

Administrative detention was extended to the territories occupied by Israel after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war by Article 86 of the 1970 Security Provisions Order 378. A new law (No. 5739) introducing new judicial and administrative controls governing administrative detention was passed by the Knesset in March 1979 and similar provisions were extended to the occupied territories in January 1980 by Military Order 815. After the administrative detention order has been issued by

the area military commander or minister of defence, the order has to be reviewed by the president of the district court at an in-camera hearing within 48 hours in Israel proper (including East Jerusalem) and by a military judge within 96 hours in the occupied territories. Appeals can be addressed to the Supreme Court in Israel proper or to the president of the military courts in the occupied territories and an automatic review of the detention order must take place not later than three months after the judge has confirmed the order.

Between July 1985 and Dec. 1987 Amnesty International knows of at least 285 residents of Israel and the occupied territories who have been imprisoned under these administrative orders. Many of them are Palestinian students, trade unionists and journalists active in professional organisations, and who voice opposition to Israeli policies. According to information collected from detainees and their lawyers, some reasons for the orders are given, normally at the review hearing. Some detainees are accused of being involved in "hostile" or "subversive" activities, or of being involved in an illegal organisation. However, in most cases neither detainees nor their lawyers are allowed to examine any of the evidence against the detainee, except in a few cases where some of the evidence is revealed.

The reasons the Israeli authorities give for keeping the evidence classified is that disclosure of such evidence impairs state security or public security and that they wish to protect their sources. In the absence of precise reasons for the order and any of the evidence against them, it is impossible for detainees to challenge the authorities' contention that the orders are justified for reasons of security. Amnesty International is concerned that in general administrative detention orders can be (and have been) abused to detain people for the non-violent exercise of their right to freedom of opinion and expression, and that the judicial review is inadequate to prevent such abuses.

The case of Ghazi Shashtari

Profile:
 Reporter for a West Bank human rights organisation, from Nablus.

Israelis back iron fist policy to end Palestinian uprising

By Claudia Rader
 Reuters

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Israelis, weary and hardened by a Palestinian revolt in occupied territories, say they want a return to order and are increasingly backing the government's iron fist policy.

While soldiers battle Arab protesters, bulldoze houses and impose curfews on villages in the occupied West Bank, 30 minutes drive away Israeli sun-worshippers throng to Tel Aviv beaches, determined to live a normal life amid seven months of an anti-Israeli revolt.

Many say they would be ready to make territorial concessions for peace, but at the same time opinion polls show growing numbers back the government's policy of using force, beatings, house demolitions and mass arrests to suppress the uprising.

"They have hardened our hearts. We are now much more demanding of each condition we would set for peace than we were in the past," said post office manager Moshe Avital.

Months of turmoil in the West Bank and occupied Gaza Strip have convinced Avital and many other Israelis that the government must act forcefully to extinguish the Arab rebellion.

Only then, they say, can it negotiate from strength.

A fighter in three Israeli wars, Avital said he was tired of conflict and was willing to trade some of the occupied territories to ensure peace in the lifetime of his children.

Yehuda, a Jerusalem company manager enjoying ice cream with his children on a sabbath stroll, said:

"There was a problem with the Palestinians before and there still is. We must be ready to say we will give land for peace, but I want the government to make more efforts to stop the intifada (uprising). If the government is weak it will be much worse."

Full tilt to the right

With general elections due on November 1, recent opinion polls show swelling support for the Likud Bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The general trend over the last six months has definitely been to the right. People feel their security is being threatened and they favour a stronger and more energetic policy to put

down the uprising. They're saying 'get this situation under control and then we'll talk,' pollster Hanoch Smith said.

According to a poll in March, three months after the revolt began, support for Likud had grown to 30 per cent from 26 per cent, while support for the more dovish Labour Party, which supports an international peace conference, had slipped a point to 35 per cent.

Smith said three out of four Israelis thought the iron fist policy was the right way to deal with the revolt — which has claimed the lives of at least 228 Palestinians — compared to just half in December.

Many more people — 60 per cent compared to 13 per cent in December — supported greater army pressure to end the uprising. But just as many said the time had come to negotiate with Palestinians, and the number believing in territorial concessions had also grown.

Some say the very existence of Israel's coalition government of Likud and Labour underscores Israel's inner conflict between wanting to adopt a hard line to ensure the country's security and flexibility to bring peace quickly.

Many see a possible solution in the government's policy of deporting trouble-makers and suspected inciters.

"It's not an inhumane way of treating people, it's better than jailing them or destroying their houses, and I think most middle-ground Israelis would support that," said Daniel Elazar, president of the Jerusalem Centre for Public Affairs.

The uprising has meant new support for a proposal to expel all the Arabs from Israel and the territories.

On the other hand, the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim Movement, which wants widespread Jewish settlement in the territories occupied during the 1967 Middle East war, has not bolstered its pull among mainstream Israelis and is baying trouble attracting new settlers.

The left-wing group Peace Now, organised to oppose Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, drew big crowds to two demonstrations earlier this year. But more frequent protests by groups such as Stop the Occupation and Yesh Gvul, which supports Israelis who refuse to do military service in the occupied territories, generally attract more hecklers than supporters.

Administratively detained on Jan. 6, 1988.

Amnesty International believes he has been detained on account of the non-violent exercise of his right to freedom of expression and association and that he has not been given an adequate opportunity to refute the accusations against him.

Amnesty International considers Ghazi Shashtari to be a prisoner of conscience and calls for his immediate and unconditional release.

Ghazi Shashtari is a reporter for the West Bank human rights organisation called Al Haq (formerly Law in the Service of Man), the West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists. Al Haq was set up in 1980 by a number of lawyers in the West Bank concerned with the protection of individual and collective human rights in the occupied territories. It employs full-time administrative and research staff who document cases of human rights violations, and who give advice to detainees and their families about their legal rights. In addition to producing a number of its own publications, Al Haq also maintains a legal library containing works in Arabic and English open to the public, and receives a large number of daily newspapers, periodicals and journals. Many individuals and organisations, including Amnesty International, have made use of Al Haq's publications as a source of information of Israeli human rights abuses in the occupied territories.

On Dec. 9, 1987 Ghazi Shashtari was driving his car in Balata Refugee Camp in the West Bank to do fieldwork for Al Haq, when an Israeli military officer known as "Charlie" allegedly drove his car into Ghazi Shashtari's car. Both men got out of their cars and it is reported that Charlie then beat Ghazi Shashtari, injuring one of his hands. Ghazi Shashtari went that same day to submit a complaint to the police in Nablus. A few days later Ghazi Shashtari was at his parents' house when Charlie passed by and reportedly said: "So you submitted a complaint against me? You'll see!"

On Dec. 20, 1987 Ghazi Shashtari was arrested from his house. His lawyers sought his whereabouts for several days, and were eventually informed that he was in Al-Far'a detention camp, and were allowed to visit him for the first time on Dec. 30, 1987. After 18 days of detention, during which time he says he was never interrogated, Ghazi Shashtari was placed under a six-month administrative detention order. According to Al-Haq, no detailed charges were made against Ghazi Shashtari during the review hearing for the order. He is currently detained in Inaid Prison in Nablus.

Ghazi Shashtari's lawyers said that during the review hearing he was accused of being active in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and in incitement, but that no detailed charges were made against him. None of the evidence was revealed to Ghazi Shashtari or his lawyers.

In 1977 Ghazi Shashtari was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and six months' suspended, in addition to a 500 dinar fine, for stone-throwing. In court no time, date or place were specified in relation to the stone-throwing incident and Ghazi Shashtari had no lawyer to defend him. He has told Amnesty International that he was beaten before the trial to force him to sign a confession, which he refused to do. He maintains that he was innocent.

Ghazi Shashtari has been detained twice for interrogation, and then released without charges.

In 1976 he was held for 18 days and asked to confess to membership of Fateh (one of the factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation [PLO]). He says he was interrogated for the first two days, during which time he alleges he was ill-treated by being made to take his clothes off and then being hosed with cold water. He then spent the remaining 16 days in solitary confinement.

He was held for 50 days in 1977 and interrogated about being a member of the PFLP, an accusation which he denied.

Ghazi Shashtari has also been stopped a number of times by the security services and asked about alleged activities in the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). The last time that Amnesty International knows of was on March

5, 1987, when Charlie (the same officer mentioned above) took his identification card from him and questioned him about his activities for Al-Haq. According to Al-Haq, "Charlie then threatened Ghazi that if he were to see him again in refugee camps, hospitals or schools in or around Nablus, he would arrest him."

Amnesty International has taken up Ghazi Shashtari's case for adoption before, when he was under administrative detention from Sept. 4, 1985 to March 3, 1986.

How often do we go to a cocktail party worrying about how well-dressed we are and who we are going to meet there, without thinking of the occasion and all it represents. We must confess, this happens quite often, especially when these functions recur incessantly. But this is one occasion that we shall not allow to pass without genuine homage to a country that has offered so much to the world and to Jordan in particular.

I have had the good fortune to live in France and to be totally enthralled with its cultural wealth and its good spirit. When I speak of its cultural wealth, I do not only refer to its remote past, speak of its art of the world with its Romanesque and when France led the art of the world with its Renaissance and Gothic cathedrals, its sculpture and tapestry. Neither do I refer to its position in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, when it was the paragon of education, refinement and good taste. To be of a certain standard then, one had to speak French and learn French manners. I am not referring, either, to the spirited Symbolists, the teachers of most great impressionist artists who captured the snail's pace and beauty of French life in the nineteenth century, nor the great buildings erected then to give France the solemnity that one cannot miss when passing through the streets of its cities and towns today.

What I am referring to is the great spirit of the French of today, who completely aware of the richness of their forefathers, dip into their pockets, however modest, and pay in terms of taxes, grants, and contributions, large amounts of money to protect the treasures of the past, to uphold the creators of today and to devise systems to insure a profuse generation of creativity in the ages to come.

In terms of protecting the past, you find the greatest cultures in the world today taking France as a reference for making museums. The Musée de l'Homme starts with the prehistoric formation of culture and goes on into an overall look at international ethnology. Yes, even our national costume, jewellery and artifacts are found there. Next, we find the Louvre, an all-encompassing look at the history of civilisation from ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, gradually covering the centuries, with some of the greatest sculptures, paintings and decorative arts, bringing us through to the 19th century. From there the great Musée d'Orsay, previously a train station, covers the vast territory of the culture of the 19th century including photography films, philosophy, poetry, and music. I remember the first time I entered it I was so impressed by the vast structure that I thought "only the pyramids can compare to this." The good taste and depth of study that was behind all this is the element that I am commending in the French. Then the twentieth century... between the Musée d'Art Moderne and the George Pompidou Center, they tackled the whole culture of our era that seems to be so varied and so profuse. Every day in the "Beaubourg" there is a "happening", a lecture, an exhibition, a forum. Every day is a special day. Its libraries offer exquisite video-audio materials as well as books and references. I remember looking up the "Turkoman" civilisation with my children once, you can never go too far when you are in Paris.

Talking of children the Beaubourg offers them the most exquisite programmes, enjoyable as well as educational, aiming above all at putting a child in a state of total relaxation where he can create without fear or hesitation. This is by no means the only institution that does this, for every museum, no matter what it exhibits, offers a special programme to children of every age, even to adults. The municipality of every section of Paris offers workshops of weaving, painting, sculpture, graphics, etc. to lay people. Let me not even start talking of the universities and faculties available, the Beaux Arts etc. I could even mention little institutions offering facilities to artists, such as La Grande Chaumière where artists can gather to sketch from live models.

When we talk of Paris, let us not only think of the Champs Elysee and the other charming areas tourists like to see. But let us, with awe, think of the grandeur of the country, I talk of art and culture, but how much more it has to offer, in the field of medicine, of aeronautics, of mechanics, of fashion etc. That, I will leave to others to elaborate on.

Yes, I love Paris, and France as a whole, I love people who educate themselves so thoroughly. I enjoyed seeing people read in the Metro or in buses. I enjoyed the taxi drivers who would ask me about what I saw in a museum, and what it was like.

Here in Jordan, we have a tiny replica of what one can experience in France. For the French are not only interested in educating their own folk, but the world as a whole. Culture for culture's sake. The French Cultural Centre offers us so much material for thought. We have used their library books, their video-audio materials in so many different contexts throughout the years that we cannot but thank them. I would like to give special acknowledgement to the youths working there that stop at nothing to help and assist those who ask for their help.

The good spirit of the French does not only encompass helpfulness, but a sense of humour and entertainment. The films they offer are great, what could be more impressive than "Mauvais Des Sources" which takes us straight to the French countryside (short of smelling the flowers). So here we are offering a Jordanian "Thank you" and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of their National Day.

Nelly Lama.

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UNRWA launches Shatilla clean-up

AMMAN (J.T.)—When United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) field staff went to Shatilla refugee camp in Beirut June 29 they found a shattered wasteland. The camp—once home to some 6,000 Palestinian refugees, and already devastated several times over in round after round of fighting in Lebanon—was little more than several hundred square metres of rubble, according to UNRWA officials in Amman.

Little was left standing of most buildings, including shelters already rebuilt by their refugee inhabitants several times in the past. Two UNRWA schools lay in ruins; at the UNRWA clinic, there were two large shell holes in the roof and a live shell was embedded in one floor. Fewer than 40 dazed refugee families remained in the ruins after the end of weeks of bombardment and inter-factional fighting.



UNRWA's Galilee school in Shatilla: not salvageable (UNRWA photo)

Since July 1, however, refugees have been returning to the camp. They have nowhere else to go. And UNRWA has been urgently surveying the damage and starting to repair Agency installations and to reinforce the walls of refugee shelters.

Within a day of the end of the fighting, UNRWA sanitation workers were clearing the rubble from the streets of Shatilla, with

the help of a bulldozer. An UNRWA water tanker circulated in the camp among the remaining families. Children were receiving daily meals and agency welfare teams distributed the basic necessities: food rations and mattresses, kitchen kits and blankets. Within a day, the UNRWA clinic was operating again, with more than 100 patients reporting for treatment or routine out-patient care.

As refugees continued to return to Shatilla, heavy fighting inside nearby Burj Al Barajneh camp sparked a further exodus. Shelters and UNRWA facilities there were also suffering major damage and agency operations were at a standstill. UNRWA stood by to mount another emergency operation when able to do so, the agency said.

Iran unable to muster anti-U.S. U.N. votes

UNITED NATIONS (AP)—The United States and Iran agreed to delay a Security Council meeting over the U.S. downing of a passenger jetliner because both wanted to avoid a bitter confrontation and Iran has been unable to muster a majority to condemn the action, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

A Security Council meeting, originally scheduled for Tuesday, was postponed until Thursday by council President Paulo Nogueira-Batista of Brazil after consultations with the United States, Iran and council members.

The official reason given for the postponement was that more time was needed for consultations and preparations. Officials also cited the International Civil Aviation Organisation meeting Wednesday in Montreal on the downing of the Iranian Airliner July 3.

U.S. Ambassador Vernon A. Walters told reporters Tuesday he did not believe Iran could get enough votes on the 15-member council to adopt a resolution condemning the United States for shooting down the airliner in the Gulf.

"I don't think they can get the votes for condemnation," Walters said after meeting Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The U.N. chief later met Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

"I don't think it (a resolution of condemnation) was a matter of serious consideration because I don't think they can get the votes for it," Walters said.

"Everyone knows perfectly well this was not a premeditated act. Everybody knows the U.S. is investigating. Everybody knows the United States is a completely transparent country in which the findings of our investigation will become known in a very short time."

Diplomatic sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said both Washington and Tehran want to avoid an unproductive showdown in the council.

Iran had said it wanted the council to condemn the U.S. military action, demand withdrawal of all U.S. force from the Gulf and call for reparations.

Hamadi says he was Amal fighter, smuggled explosives

FRANKFURT (AP)—Mohammad Ali Hamadi, charged with murder and air piracy in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner to Lebanon, Wednesday told a Frankfurt court that he fought for the Shi'ite Amal militia in Beirut.

But he denied being part of a radical group believed to be holding Western hostages in Lebanon.

Hamadi, in his first statement to the court since his trial began last week, said he was an Amal militiaman between 1980 and 1982 and was involved in street battles in Beirut.

He testified that he left after becoming disillusioned with the Amal leadership.

Hamadi also testified that a brother had been killed in street battles in Beirut in 1981 and that he himself had been wounded.

"I was forced (by circumstances) to carry weapons. I wanted to fight against Israel," he said.

He said he was trained by Amal to use a rocket-propelled grenade launcher.

Under questioning, Hamadi said he did not know if he had killed anyone in the fighting. "I didn't see anyone fall," Hamadi said. "I didn't aim. It

the plane to land in Beirut. Thirty-nine Americans were held hostage during the 17-day ordeal.

Hamadi's comments in the court were translated into German by a court-appointed interpreter.

Hamadi told the court he had smuggled liquid explosives into West Germany twice, contradicting a statement he made to police after his January 1987 arrest at Frankfurt airport. At the time, Hamadi told police he thought the bottles were filled with alcohol and denied knowing that they contained high explosives.

Hamadi insisted in court Wednesday that he was not told why the explosives were being smuggled into West Germany.

"A certain person asked me to smuggle them in and hide them," Hamadi said. "I did it twice. The second time I was arrested."

He added: "I don't know the reason why the explosives were brought in. I was not told."

He alleged that West German interrogators threatened him with extradition to the United States if he did not cooperate. West Germany's refusal to extradite Hamadi later led to temporarily strained relations between Bonn and Washington.

Gulf peace remains elusive as ever

By Victoria Graham
The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS—A year ago, the Security Council adopted Resolution 598 demanding an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war. The measure was hailed as a momentous sign that the 15-member council finally would get tough.

But peace in the Gulf now seems no closer than it did on July 20, 1987, when the resolution was approved. The Iran-Iraq war rages ever more fierce.

On Thursday, the Security Council meets to consider the destruction by a U.S. warship of an Iranian airliner with 290 people aboard in the Gulf.

The USS Vincennes downed the plane July 3 when the crew believed the ship was about to be attacked from the air. The U.S. government, which is investigating the catastrophe, decided Monday to compensate families of the victims, but not Iran itself.

Some diplomats suggest that the U.S. attack on the Iranian Airbus will spur greater council efforts to end the war that has raged for 7½ years and cost one million lives. Others say it will

push Iran to intensify its war against Iraq.

To some Western diplomats, the Airbus tragedy represents a failure of the Security Council to get tough, a failure of its membership to put international good above diverse, sometimes conflicting national interests.

Numerous rounds of U.N. talks with Iranian and Iraqi officials have made little progress in the past year and both belligerents are divided on terms of a ceasefire, troop withdrawal and other elements of a U.N. peace plan.

The Security Council itself, which showed rare unanimity a year ago in adopting the ceasefire resolution, today is divided on how to implement it and whether to impose a one-sided arms embargo against Iran, as once sought by the United States.

The U.N. Charter empowers the council to impose blockades and enforce its resolutions. But diplomats said the United States lacks support and has backed down from its call for an immediate embargo to punish Iran.

For months Resolution 598 has been virtually a dead letter.

The Soviet Union, China and other nations have been unwilling to jeopardise their own improving relations with the Tehran government by voting for sanctions.

Britain and France also have been rebuilding ties with Iran. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who previously has expressed frustration with both sides, says he is not giving up and will vigorously pursue meetings with both sides on how to implement the resolution.

Diplomats say that hope for a U.N.-brokered settlement lies less in council efforts than in Iran's domestic situation and political will. Many Iran watchers say that for Tehran the time may be right to reach a settlement with U.N. help.

Iran's economy is known to be badly strained by the war, its army and civilian population suffering from shortages of supplies.

In addition, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who launched Iran's war against Iraq in 1980, is ageing and reportedly in weak health.

Experts say the elevation of the moderate parliament speak-

er, Hashemi Rafsanjani, to the number two post as armed forces chief, could signal careful efforts to wind down the war.

The United States says it still is pushing for an arms embargo against Iran, although that is unlikely to be imposed, and is seeking an overall political settlement in the Iran-Iraq war through U.N. efforts.

Resolution 598 demands an immediate ceasefire, to be followed by a troop withdrawal and prisoner exchange. It also calls for an impartial panel to determine which side started the war.

Iran insists that branding Iraq the "aggressor" is the centerpiece of a peace plan and the key to a ceasefire. Iraq says it is ready to implement the ceasefire resolution as written, but Iran supports a separate implementation plan which emphasises determining the "aggressor."

Without a military victory and without public condemnation of Iraq, diplomats say, Iranian leaders will have difficulties persuading their people that they have ended the war with "dignity."

Iran admits defeat on two fronts

(Continued from page 1)

were either killed or wounded and thousands others captured in Tuesday's offensive," Muhsen said.

A high command communique said Tuesday that Iraq's forces would stay in Iran for several days to clear up booty seized in the deep penetration.

Two regular Iranian divisions and several independent battalions were destroyed in the four-hour battle, the spokesman said.

Chad, Libya resume dialogue but no breakthrough in sight

By Jean-Loup Fievet
Reuters

LIBREVILLE—Three days of talks in Gabon have revived a political dialogue between Chad and Libya but failed to produce a breakthrough in their protracted border dispute.

The meeting which ended Saturday was the first high-level direct contact between the two neighbours since Libyan forces occupied a 110,000-square-kilometre area of the Sahara desert in the far north of Chad 15 years ago.

A joint communique issued Saturday in the Gabonese capital Libreville said the renewed dialogue should help in "restoring an atmosphere of trust, with the aim of normalising bilateral relations."

Foreign ministers of the two countries agreed to hold a second round of talks but did not say when and where, and African diplomats said the decision to meet again was a face-saving compromise.

"At first sight the Libreville talks have achieved little. But what really matters is that the peace process is moving along while the truce continues," a diplomat said.

Fighting ended in the disputed area, known as the Aouzou Strip, after a ceasefire arranged by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in September.

Host Gabon, which chairs an OAU committee on the Chad-Libya dispute, favours a summit between Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and Chad President Hissene Habre.

"Only a Qadhafi-Habre meeting under the auspices of the OAU could break the deadlock, and the moment is certainly ripe for it," a Gabonese diplomat said.

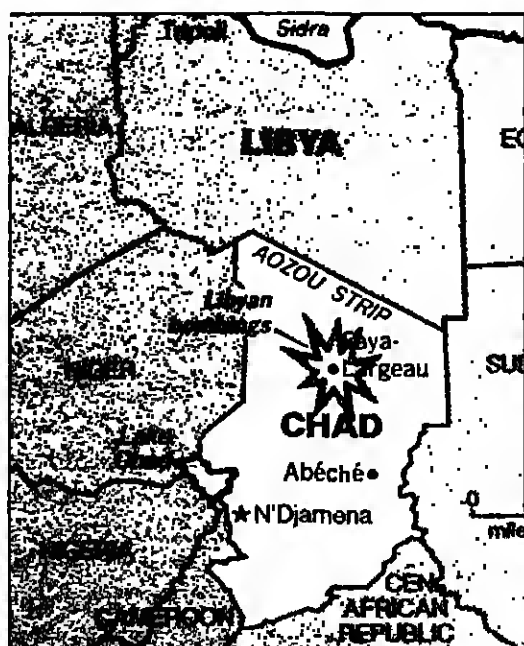
The Libreville meeting had raised hopes of speedy progress after Chad and Libya signalled their desire to restore diplomatic ties.

The two heads of delegation delighted their Gabonese hosts by shaking hands and embracing at the closing session, and they later insisted on the importance of the talks.

"We both came, talked to each other and promised to meet again," Chad Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou told Reuters.

"The important thing was to initiate a dialogue after the bloodbath which has divided our two nations in the past," he added.

Libyan Foreign Minister Jaddallah Azzouz Al Talhi described the atmosphere as very good.



"Our task was to start creating conditions conducive to a dialogue and in that we succeeded," he told reporters.

Conference sources said the two ministers met in private for 30 minutes before the closing session, apparently to iron out problems in the wording of the communique.

The communique said the talks were frank—a diplomatic term usually meaning tough, and the sources said the talks nearly collapsed Friday after the two parties disagreed over the agenda.

Libya, anxious to break its diplomatic isolation, said the discussions should focus on ways to restore diplomatic links and to free prisoners of war.

But the Chadians insisted on widening the talks to cover the root of the Chad-Libya dispute—the Aouzou Strip.

At the same time Chad issued a strongly worded communique in N'djamena accusing Libya of violating Chad's air space and questioning Tripoli's will to negotiate. Libya issued a denial late Saturday.

Culture and arts extravaganza opens in ancient city

(Continued from page 1)

promises to be one of the best organised Jerash Festivals.

Their Majesties arrived in the main court of the city while the Armed Forces band and bagpipers played the national anthem. About 80 young boys and girls sang national songs and vibrated the city with memories of past and present glories.

King Hussein handed the torch to Jacklyn Duqum, the national table tennis champion who will participate in the Seoul Olymp-

pics, to light the festival flame which will remain burning for the next 16 days and night.

Akram Masarwah, general manager of the Jerash Festival, thanked Their Majesties for their patronage of the eighth festival and said that the "high standard which the Jerash Festival has reached indicates the ability of the Jordanian people to strive for achievement and to succeed."

"This ability has gained the respect and the appreciation it deserves from everybody," he said and paid tribute to Queen

Noor who initiated the idea of a culture and arts festival in Jordan eight years ago.

Masarwah also thanked the Jordanian government for their continuous support, the participating countries and all the public and private companies who have made the festival possible.

He concluded by expressing hope that "this country remains safe and a minaret of education, culture and progress under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein."

Groups from 19 Arab and

Western countries are taking part in the festival, which includes acrobats, dancers, puppeteers, singers, actors and musicians. More than 40 prominent Arab poets will recite their verse nightly.

An exhibition of artifacts and traditional handicrafts is an additional attraction on the festival grounds.

The main attraction after Wednesday's opening ceremony was Italy's Mattia Battistini group performing Verdi's Opera Rigolletto.

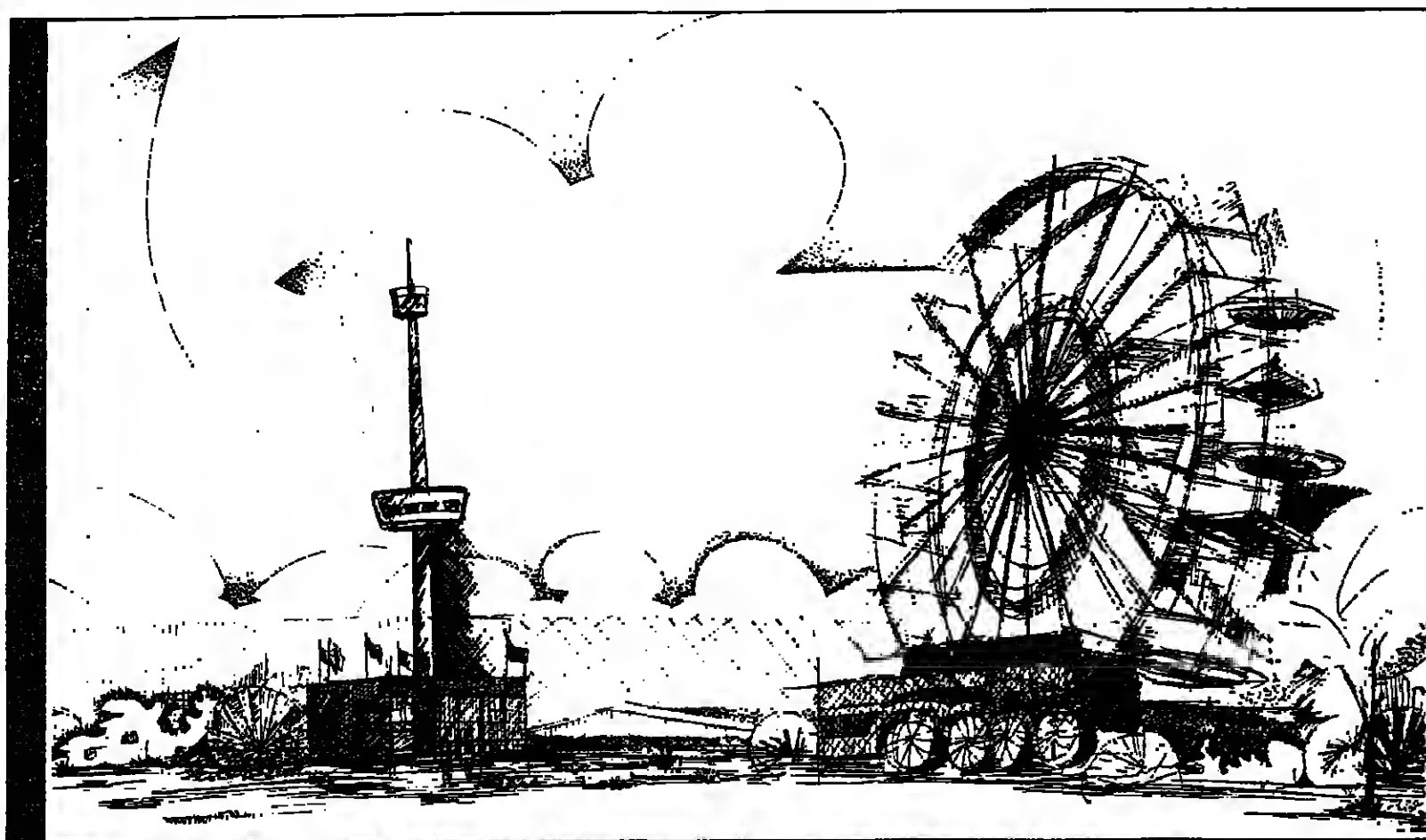
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Addressing expatriates' conference

Minister highlights private sector role

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times economics correspondent

AMMAN — Economic recession, coupled with a decline in Arab financial aid, a drop in the size of remittances from Jordanian expatriates and a decrease in the rate of investments have resulted in high unemployment and the shrinking of the Kingdom's foreign exchange reserves, Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa said Wednesday.

This has had a negative influence on all aspects of the Jordanian economy and has sustained the present deficit in the balance of trade, Tabbaa added.

Addressing the fourth Jordanian expatriates conference, Tabbaa said that on the other hand, the Kingdom's political stability and an increase in the gross national product in 1987, have succeeded in confronting the growing challenges.

He said that the government has adopted the principle of private enterprise and free market forces to boost the role of the private sector in reactivating the economy.

Tabbaa said that in order to deal with negative influences on the economy, the government "has adopted several decisions and measures to deal with these influences by reactivating the various sectors of the economy."

Citing examples, the minister said the government sought to protect local products in different ways, ranging from protectionism to subsidies and exemptions. He said the government resorted to import substitution, encouraging exports and increasing their competitiveness as a means to improve the economic performance.

"However, Tabbaa conceded

that "these policies are not enough and we have no choice but to follow up with measures such as more import substitution, not only of high-tech products but also of services."

On protectionism, the minister told the conference that the government was in favour of "productive protectionism" to support local industries and farms. He said it was time to make an assessment of the country's experience in this field, "to decide which kind of protectionism is more appropriate and which industries and products need protection."

"We have to take into consideration the interests of the producer, the consumer as well as the country, within the framework of a free economy in which we believe," he noted.

There is a need to readjust education policies and direct them towards vocational specialisation and specialisation needed in traditional export markets, Tabbaa said.

On the country's investment climate, the minister said that it is considered good compared to other developing countries, especially due to political stability and the economic system "which is based on free enterprise."

Central Bank of Jordan Governor Hussein Qasem delivered a speech to the conference in which he reviewed the latest measures



An expatriate presents his views (right photo) to the committee in charge of the conference (Petra photo)



aimed at regulating the domestic foreign exchange market.

He said that recent disturbances in the local market, causing pressure on the Jordan dinar, have necessitated steps to be taken by the central bank to contain the problem through a reorganisation of the domestic exchange market on fixed bases and rules.

"This was done to secure stability for the Jordan dinar, its convertibility and to prevent similar disturbances in the future," Qasem said.

The new instructions, he said, have led to achieving the predetermined goals in terms of stabilising the Jordan dinar's exchange rate. "It has restored confidence in the national economy and its ability to adjust to difficulties,"

Also addressing the conference, Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce President Mohammad Asfour said that Jordan looked favourably at the immigration of Jordanians. He said these represented an important part of the Jordanian economy.

He said that remittances in foreign currency from Jordanian expatriates "can be considered a significant source that could be resorted to when in need..."

The relationship between expatriates and their homeland "should be developed in many ways, with the aim of guaranteeing the continuation of remittances. We should work fast and hard on developing a mechanism to improve the level of interaction between expatriates and the

national economy," Asfour said.

In another speech to the conference, Chamber of Industry President Khalidoun Abu Hassan said that when dealing with the role of expatriates in national development, "we must be aware of the importance of developing their savings in a way that secures them a return when time comes from their retirement and return home."

Abu Hassan stressed the importance of helping expatriates find jobs for their children as they enter the labour market and to direct their investments towards small and large-scale industries in the industrial cities near Amman and in Irbid.

He said the creation of new job opportunities in Jordan required industrial and agricultural expansion.

Participants in the expatriates conference raised several questions on the government's policies and praised measures taken to encourage expatriates investments in the Kingdom.

Talal Abu Ghazaleh, president of the Arab Society of Certified Accountants delivered a speech at the conference in which he discussed the topic of foreign transfers and their role in supporting the national economy.

On the sidelines of the conference, Dr. Edward Gress, a professor of accounting and chairman of the department of accounting at Canisius College in Buffalo, New York, conducted a seminar on flexible budgeting for businessmen attending the expatriates conference.

N. African states discuss cooperation

ALGIERS (R) — High-level officials of five North African states, concerned about shrinking markets for their exports, sought Wednesday ways of boosting trade among themselves under the umbrella of a new regional bloc.

But as the officials met in the Algerian capital, the official press in Tunisia and Algeria, two of the five Maghreb states, said the group's goals were clearly long-term.

The other three Maghreb countries are Libya, Morocco and Mauritania.

Wednesday's meeting followed the first summit-level talks since independence between the five, whose traditional export markets, mainly the European Community (EC), have shrunk over the years.

"The people in the five countries have high expectations and the problem is to balance this against what is possible," commented one senior diplomat based in the region.

"Four years before a major turning-point in European Community operations... bewildered Maghreb countries are discover-

ing how vulnerable they are," said an editorial in Le Renouveau, Tunisia's ruling party daily.

The 12-nation EC plans in 1992 to have a barrier-free internal market, limiting easy access for cheaper goods from outside the bloc. Morocco and Tunisia depend significantly on agricultural exports, including olive oil and citrus fruits, to the EC nations.

At last month's summit, the five Maghreb leaders agreed on the need to create a union and set up the committee meeting Wednesday to work out ways of achieving this.

Algeria is represented by the number two in the ruling party, Mohammad Cherif Messaadia, Tunisia by Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche and Morocco by Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali.

Libya was represented by senior envoy Khouildi Hamidi and Mauritania by Sidna Ould Mohammed Si Dia, permanent

secretary in the Military Committee of National Salvation, the official Algerian news agency APS said.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's radical proposals to abolish state borders as a step towards his vision of Arab unity have proved a stumbling bloc in attempts to promote regional cooperation in the past.

An announcement last month that Algeria and Libya would hold referendums in September on a proposed union cast doubts on wider Maghreb cooperation. Algerian President Chadli Benjedid has resisted Qadhafi's overtures in the past two years and the ruling party daily Al Moudjahid maintained a cautious line in an editorial Wednesday.

"The building of the Maghreb must be seen within the well-understood interests of all the peoples in the region and be imbued with sufficient realism to be forearmed against hitches and disappointment," it said.

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AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for July 13, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	443898	JD 239179	273
Top three companies:			
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipment	244704	JD 56135	12
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	17550	JD 20647	30
Jordan Cement Factories	14695	JD 17172	15
Parallel market:	68503	JD 33249	—
Development bonds:	3800	JD 39946	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday rates		Local sell buy rates in Jds	
Belgian franc (for 100)	94.58	Saudi riyal	99.17
Dutch guilder	17.49	Syrian lira	10.97
French franc	26.90	Lebanese lira	1.165
Italian lira (for 100)	26.90	Iraqi dinar	130.00
Japanese yen (for 100)	275.37	Kuwaiti dinar	100.00
Swedish crown	57.70	Egyptian pound	101.19
Swiss franc	239.99	Omani rial	101.19
U.K. sterling pound	625.7	UAE dirham	101.19
U.S. dollar	564.89	Omani rial	98.00
W. German mark	198.68	Bahraini dinar	98.00

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.6940/50	U.S. dollar	1.110
One U.S. dollar	1.2065/75	Canadian dollar	1.136
	1.8400/17	Deutsche marks	1.320/1
	2.0760/70	Dutch guilders	1.651
	1.5290/70	Swiss francs	1.011
	38.52/57	Belgian francs	1.011
	6.2110/40	French francs	1.011
	1365/1366	Italian lire	1.011
	132.60/70	Japanese yen	1.011
	6.3305/55	Swedish crowns	1.011
	6.6790/6840	Norwegian crowns	1.011
	7.0110/60	Danish crowns	1.011
One ounce of gold	436.21/43n.70	U.S. dollars	1.011

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Nervous profit-taking pulled prices lower, with investors worried about Wall Street's poor performance. The All Ordinaries index fell 6.6 to 1,618.4.

TOKYO — Prices closed lower in active trade on concern over the release this Friday of U.S. May trade data. The Nikkei index fell 79.74 to 28,020.10.

HONG KONG — Prices closed lower on profit-taking but late afternoon buying pushed the Hang Seng index of its morning lows. The index fell 27.68 to 2,744.85.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed mixed in quiet trading after selected buying alternated with bouts of profit-taking. The Straits Times industrial index rose 1.94 to 1,109.19.

BOMBAY — Shares closed mixed in thin trading influenced by end-account considerations.

FRANKFURT — Prices closed down, although late buying pushed them off mid-session lows. The Dax 30-share index, calculated once a minute during the session, fell 11.74 to 1,172.80.

ZURICH — Swiss shares closed mostly easier but off the day's lows. The All Share index fell 4.9 to 885.2.

PARIS — French shares were lower in thin trading ahead of Thursday's Bastille day holiday.

LONDON — Prices rose, recovering more than half Tuesday's steep losses in response to an upturn on Wall Street. The FTSE-100 index was up 10.3 at 1,868.8 at 1424 GMT.

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks turned higher after bond futures rose on Fed Chairman Greenspan's anti-inflation stand and Fed Governor Angell's comments on dollar stability. The Dow Jones industrial average was up nine points at 2,102 in early trading.

Jordan Times
Tel: 667171-6

JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191
Ministry of Supply	670121
Ministry of Finance	636321
Ministry of Planning	644166
Ministry of Labour	643189
Ministry of Communications	647391
Ministry of Agriculture	639391
Income Tax Department	640151
Central Bank of Jordan	630301
Amman Customs Department	722181
Social Security Corporation	630000
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194
Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Free Zones Corporation	642001
Amman Financial Market	660170
Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Amman Chamber of Industry	647457
Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
General Statistics Department	846171
Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663

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Coe hurt in 1st 1500m race for two years

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — Two-time Olympic champion Sebastian Coe, who plans to go for his third 1,500-metre gold medal in Seoul in two months time, Tuesday pulled up injured during his first race over the distance in nearly two years.

At the Dublin Millennium meet, the 31-year-old runner halted just 50 metres before he was due to start the last lap.

He said later, however, "I don't think this is a major problem. I may have been able to continue in a more important race, but I pulled out as a precaution."

Coe, who last ran over his Olympic-winning distance in Rieti, Italy, in Sept. 1986, said the injury occurred on the first lap when he collided with U.S. based Irish runner Frank O'Mara.

"I ran for a lap with the injury, but it was sore. Eventually I thought it best to pull out."

After the race, which was won by New Zealander John Walker, Coe had an ice pack put on the back of his left knee.

"This seems to be where the problem is," he said, "just at the top of my calf and behind the knee. When I tried to open up with a lap and a half to go, I felt it would be dangerous. I'll go back to England and see my physio about this, but I'm not worried because I'm not behind in my training."

Walker, the veteran former world record holder for the mile, went on to win the race in 3 mins. 41.32 secs.



Sebastian Coe

In other events, Soviet world record holder Yuri Sedikh was hampered by a throw of 81.30 metres, more than 10 metres further than second placed Dave Smith of Britain, but some five metres short of his world mark.

British sprinter Ade Mafe, who reached the Olympic 200m final in 1984 at age 17, continued his comeback after injury by winning over the distance in 20.94 seconds.

Edberg, Wilander to head Swedish Davis Cup team

STOCKHOLM (R) — Defending champions Sweden Tuesday named a full-strength team headed by Wimbledon champion Stefan Edberg and world number three Mats Wilander for their Davis Cup tennis world group semifinal against France.

Non-playing captain Hans Olsson chose Anders Jarryd and Kent Carlsson to complete the squad for the tie in Bastad from July 22-24.

The Swedes, who have five of the world's top 20 players, will be strong favourites to win on the slow clay courts of Bastad, a fashionable west-coast holiday resort.

They thrashed France 4-1 away from home in last year's quarterfinals. But the French, encouraged by a 5-0 quarterfinal whitewash of Australia, look a more powerful proposition this time.

"I am optimistic, even though I think it will be harder than last year," said Olsson.

Competing in their semi-final since 1983, the French are spearheaded by the swashbuckling talents of Yannick Noah and Henri Leconte.

On paper, though, the Swedes look too strong.



Hussam Hassan of Egypt leaps to head the ball Wednesday's match between Egypt and Tunisia while a Tunisian defender watches him during (Photo by Issa Abu Othman)

Van Poppel sprints to finish 10th stage of Tour de France

BESANCON, France (R) — Canadian Steve Bauer remained in command of the Tour de France for the third successive day Tuesday, but the 10th stage belonged to Jean-Paul van Poppel, a Dutch sprinter eager for a taste of glory before the race moves to the mountains.

Van Poppel gave The Netherlands their fourth stage win to date when he crossed the line at Besancon, at the end of the 149 kilometres haul from Belfort, just before Italian Guido Bontempi.

"It's a dream come true. I always wanted to contest a sprint with Bontempi to prove who is the faster finisher," he said.

Third-placed Belgian, Eddy Planckaert, one of the tour's most feared sprinters, confirmed the Dutchman's speed. "He is the fastest. I just could not get near him," he said.

Poppel's fourth stage success in two tours came on the eve of the run into the Alps.

Bauer knows his yellow jersey will be under threat over the next few days as the mountain special-

ists take over the race, but said he hoped wearing it now would attract the new sponsor his team need for next year.

"Apart from being an honour to wear it, it is also the best form of advertising we could have," he said.

Britain's Sean Yates retained his unexpected fourth place overall Tuesday, finishing with the main pack as did Sean Kelly, one of the pre-tour favourites.

The Irishman was seventh, but is more concerned with the mountainous legs where competing with the climbers could be perilous for him.

Kelly said: "I have not tackled a tour mountain stage for two years, and three have not been any real hard climbs so far on this tour so I have no idea how I will fare."

Dutchwoman takes second stage

Monique Knol of The Netherlands took the second stage of the

women's Tour de France Tuesday, but there were no changes in the overall standings, still led by Jeannie Longo of France.

Knol won the individual race of 76 kilometres (46 miles) from Lure to Besancon in one hour, 58 minutes, 44 seconds.

On a relatively flat course through eastern France, the women stayed together in a pack, with Knol winning in a sprint finish over her compatriot Connie Meijder. West Germany's Liselotte Seidl was third and American Linda Brenneman fourth as the entire pack, except for the final cyclist, was clocked in the same time.

Longo, the defending champion, maintained her lead of four seconds over Italy's two-time champion, Maria Canins. Longo's time for the two stages is 4:34:01.

Over the final part of the circuit, the women moved on the same course as the men did, although the women finished about 90 minutes ahead of the men's race.

Egypt overpowers Tunisia 1-0 to avenge Olympic defeat

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Egypt crushed Olympic qualifiers Tunisia 1-0 Wednesday evening in a match virtually controlled by the Egyptians to the cheers of nearly 14,000 sports enthusiasts, the highest figure as yet to fill the 25,000-capacity Amman stadium in the Fifth Arab Soccer Championship.

Egypt's triumph came ten months after its 0-1 defeat to Tunisia in a qualifying match for the Seoul Olympics.

With Wednesday's victory, Egypt topped Group B by netting three points from two matches; they tied young Saudi Arabians 0-0 in the first match.

Tunisia, on the other hand, received its first setback and it retained its two points from three matches, having tied Iraq 1-1, and the Saudis 1-1.

The Egyptians deserved

Wednesday's victory.

They presented a well-organised play and often threatened the Tunisian net but it was not until the 62nd minute when midfielder Tarek Suleiman rifled an easy shot into the Tunisian goal. He received the ball some 25 metres away from the goal, stopped it for seconds and then spun a kick that took Tunisian goalie Nasser Shoushan by surprise. It landed in the goal untouched, prompting a five-minute cheering roar from the stands filled with mostly Egyptian expatriates.

The play gained momentum after the Egyptians scored. Both teams staged swift attacks but failed to rock the opponents net again. The Egyptians lost more than one opportunity to score again. One glaring opportunity was lost when Suleiman failed to score a few minutes before the end of the game after clearing his way through defence lines.

The Tunisians, winners of the first Arab soccer cup in 1962, played a defensive game from the beginning. Apparently they were willing to settle for one point from a draw. The absence of Tarek Diah and Nabil Maaloul — the backbone of the Tunisian defence lines — appeared to have affected the Tunisians' efficiency and team work. Diah was said to have been unprepared for the tournament and Maaloul has been suspended for misbehaviour and wild tackles in the earlier match against Saudi Arabia.

Syria beats Bahrain

On Tuesday evening, Syria edged Bahrain 2-1 in what could be termed the most thrilling and impressive match played in the ten-country tournament.

The match was exceptionally good since both teams displayed modern play and skilful individual moves, a far cry from the somewhat slow pattern which characterised the early matches.

The Syrians scored in the 6th minute. The Bahrainis powered their defence lines and pressured the Syrians to equalise the score but the Syrians, winners of the Mediterranean Games, prevailed till the last minute.

Saudi Arabia was taking on Lebanon Wednesday evening.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

11-year-old pilot resumes Transatlantic flight

PARIS (AP) — An 11-year-old pilot attempting to fly across the Atlantic was forced to turn back to Greenland early Wednesday for engine repairs, then resumed his journey, a spokesman said. Christopher Lee Marshall of Oceano, California, was planning to make stops in Iceland and Scotland before an arrival expected Thursday at Le Bourget airport outside Paris, the same airport where Charles Lindbergh completed his solo crossing in 1927, spokesman Pat Flack said. After unspecified engine repairs at Kulusuk on Greenland's southeast coast, the young aviator took off at 1210 GMT for Iceland, airport official Soeren Knudsen said by telephone.

France hopes for 15 medals

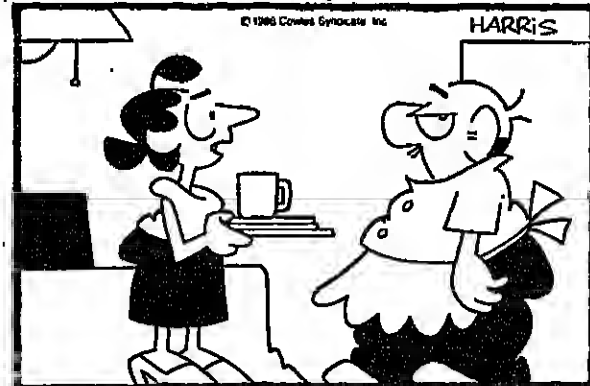
SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — France hopes to win 15 medals in the summer Olympics, and will award each of its gold medalist 200,000 francs (\$32,520), the head of the French Olympic delegation said Wednesday. Jean-Francois Chary, who arrived in Seoul Tuesday for a five-day inspection visit, told a news conference that France would send 300 athletes to the games opening Sept. 17. The country is aiming for medals in track and field, canoeing, fencing, judo, equestrian sports, wrestling and shooting, he said. France placed ninth overall in the medals race of the 1984 Olympics, with five gold medals, seven silvers and 15 bronzes.

Brazil beats Saudi Arabia

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Three-time world champions Brazil swept into the final of the four-nation Bicentennial Gold Cup soccer tournament with a 4-1 win over Saudi Arabia at Olympic Park here Wednesday. The Brazilians, playing the tournament without a number of their established stars, revelled in the drier conditions to overpower the Asian champions after having led 3-0 at halftime. Brazil, with three points from its opening two group matches, needed only a draw in the Round-Robin match to secure its place in Sunday's final but poured on the power to outgun a game Saudi Arabia. The youthful Brazilian side will now play the winner of Thursday's clash between Australia and reigning world champions Argentina in the tournament decider, to be staged at the Sydney football stadium.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



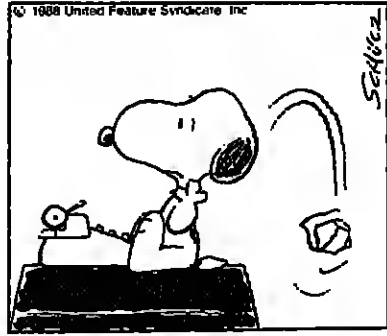
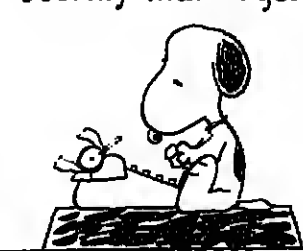
"Of course I enjoyed your dinner! By the way, which part was the meat?"

Peanuts

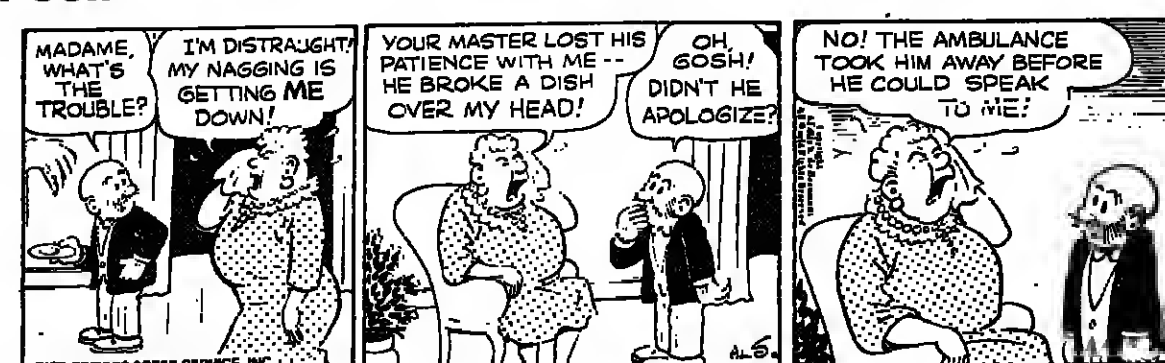
Gone With the Wind III
The story of Rhett and Scarlett.



It was a dark and stormy marriage.



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB-TUNEIB

FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Saleem Suliman A. Jraiban	Khalishan	Owner	A. Jabir	56
2- Mostafa Ibrahim Mostafa	B. Elshahr	Owner	Samy	54.5
3- Ismael Saleem	Eljabin	Owner	Hary	54.5
4- Mohammed Saiman Nabulsi	H. Saiman	Owner	Samieeh	54.5
5- Mohammed Khalil Marley	Shalihan	Owner	Ahmad	54.5
6- Aly Mohammad Masamih	M. Mikhid	Owner	Mwslak	53
7- Salim Mohammed A. Rawea	Salwan	Owner	Fawaz	53
8- Mansour Mohammed Matar	Maha	Owner	Mousa	51.5
9- Oudih Mohammed Khatlan	D. Mhaief	Owner	Zatary	50
10- Soud Mohammed Soud	M. Faisal	Owner	Amjed	50
11- Oudhallah Marly Hamlan	R. Salim	Owner	Amjed	48.5
12- Mamdouh Mohammed Khalil	W. Hazim	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5
13- Ahmad Said Ithail	Ziallah	Owner	Yousef	48.5
14- Shihadh Aly Fokara	F. Rady	Owner	Kasim	48.5

SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Lafa Sherif Nasir Stable	S. Elkhail	Abbas	Husein	53
2- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Fozan	Abbas	Abbas	53
3- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	El Basha	Abbas	Ibrahim	53
4- Mashhour Faisal A. Jnab	T. El Saad	Owner	Yousef	53
5- Samy Yacoub Madros	A. El Fawars	Adnan	George	53
6- Aly Fawad El Saad	B. Eltal	Khaireidin	Resheed	53
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Borkan	Owner	Najib	53
8- Hary Hadeed	Rose	Owner	Mousa	51.5
9- Mohammed Suliman	M. Samy	Owner	A. Jabir	50
10- Mamdouh Anwar Shalan	Marhaba	Mohsin	Kasim	50

THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ahmad Sharkawy	Mosaria	Owner	Mostafa	56
2- Aly Fawad El Saad	H. Elharna	Khaireidin	Rasheed	53
3- Aly Fawad El Saad	A. El Maary	Khaireidin	53	
4- Abdullah El Dawoud	Shadeed	Owner	Hiary	53
5- Abdullah El Dawoud	Azary	Owner	48.5	
6- Nimir El Hmoud	Khalilan	Owner	50	
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Rimal	Owner	Najib	48.5
8- Kamal Wasil Bsharat	Misk	Khaireidin	A. Jabir	50

FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ibrahim Hraah	Waly	Adnan	Saad	56
2- Fawaz Anwar Elshalan	Ethoda	Mohsin	Zatary	55.5
3- Mansour Anwar El Shalan	Sallamih	Mohsin	Kasim	48.5
4- Ghalib & Samy Haddadin	El Zalam	Owner	Jawhary	55
5- Sultan Faisal Awad El Falez	M. El Nofus	Owner	Mousa	54.5
6- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Kareem	Abbas	Husein	53
7- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Mashallah	Abbas	Ibrahim	48.5
8- Kamal Wasil Bsharat	Outomafik	Khaireidin	Mostaf	53
9- Nimir El Hmoud	El Ghool	Owner	Hary	53
10- Nimir El Hmoud	Sahil	Owner	Najib	51.5
11- Najla Wasil Bsharat	Mashallah	Khaireidin	A. Jabir	51.5
12- Najla Wasil Bsharat	M. Dina	Khaireidin	Rasheed	48.5

FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ghalib & Samy Haddadin	Tamouh	Owner	Jawhary	57
2- Kamal Wasil Bsharat	H. El Roman	Khaireidin	Mostafa	57
3- Khalil Haddadin	H. Maen	Owner	Yousef	56
4- Aly Fawad El Saad	Sary	Khaireidin	Resheed	55
5- Aly Fawad El Saad	Saad Aly	Khaireidin	53	
6- Nimir El Hmoud	Aghadir	Owner	Hiary	53.5
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Un Rabadan	Owner	Najib	53
8- Sharif Mahdy Elsayfi	Arkan	Khaireidin	A. Jabir	53
9- Fawaz Anwar El Shalan	Abehir	Mohsin	Kasim	50

Azerbaijan says region's secession is 'null and void'

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan has declared null and void a decision by its disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region to secede and join neighboring Armenia, a Soviet spokesman said Wednesday.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Vadim Perfilov said the Presidium of Azerbaijan's Supreme Soviet (parliament) met Tuesday evening, a few hours after the rebel region unilaterally declared its independence from Azerbaijan.

The Presidium of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet considered the decision of Nagorno-Karabakh's governing council to be a breach of the constitution of Azerbaijan and the constitution

of the USSR," Perfilov said. "Under article 114 of the Azerbaijan constitution, the Presidium has the right to invalidate the region's decision. Therefore this decision was declared null and void."

Perfilov said the Soviet authorities in Moscow had no official reaction as yet to Nagorno-Karabakh's declaration of secession, a move unprecedented in 70 years of Soviet history.

He said the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet would meet in Moscow soon to debate the Nagorno-Karabakh crisis, but gave no date.

A spokesman for the region's Communist Party newspaper, contacted in the Nagorno-Karabakh capital of Stepanakert Wednesday, said the governing council's resolution of Tuesday contained three points:

- 1) To recognize that the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region is independent from Azerbaijan.
- 2) To appeal to the USSR Supreme Soviet to change the region's name to the Artsakh Autonomous Region of Armenia.
- 3) On the basis of the Armenian parliament's appeal last month for Nagorno-Karabakh to be transferred from Azerbaijan to Armenia, to consider it necessary to go ahead with unification.

Nagorno-Karabakh, where ethnic Armenians form 75 per cent of the population, has been ruled by Azerbaijan since 1923.



Benazir Bhutto

Bhutto warns Zia on elections

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan opposition leader Benazir Bhutto warned the government Wednesday that it alone would be responsible for the consequences if parliamentary elections were delayed.

Addressing a huge crowd of jubilant supporters, she said President Mohammad Zia ul Haq must call elections without delay to prevent an eruption of public anger. AP of Pakistan news agency said.

The rally began more than five hours late, around midnight, and went on into the early hours of Wednesday.

At least 20,000 were at the airport and many thousands more lined the 13-kilometre route to the rally tossing flowers and chanting slogans hailing the 35-year-old leader of the Pakistan People's Party as the country's destiny.

The rally was called by the nine-party movement for the restoration of democracy to press Zia to name an election date following his May 29 dismissal of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and dissolution of the lower house of parliament.

Sihanouk snubs Hun Sen

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS, France (R) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who resigned as leader of the Kampuchean guerrilla resistance, has rejected a call for talks on Kampuchea from its Vietnamese-backed Prime Minister Hun Sen, aides said Tuesday. Sihanouk earlier accused the

Khmer Rouge, one of the three factions in the resistance coalition, of killing his guerrillas.

"The Khmer Rouge are starting to liquidate Sihanouk forces. I have lost quite a few officers and men killed by the Khmer Rouge," Sihanouk told reporters on his arrival at Charles de Gaulle airport near Paris.

"I am counting on Europe, the United States and Japan to stop them," Sihanouk said, adding that his own troops were poorly equipped and discouraged.

Sihanouk flew from Thailand to self-imposed exile in France after resigning as head of the guerrilla coalition seeking an end to the Vietnamese-backed rule in Kampuchea.

Vietnam, with the backing of the Soviet Union, has maintained a large army in Kampuchea since

1978 to support a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh.

Aides said Sihanouk resigned to "force the hand" of other opposition partners and the Hanoi administration.

His charge of internal fighting in the guerrilla front darkened prospects for progress towards a peaceful settlement of the nine-year-old conflict at talks due this month.

Aides said Sihanouk would definitely not attend the meeting of parties to the conflict scheduled to be held in Indonesia July 25 and added it was possible that without Sihanouk the meeting might be called off.

"Without Sihanouk what will they talk about?" an aide asked. Aides said Hun Sen had asked to meet the 65-year-old former monarch.

Dukakis invokes Kennedy legacy

BOSTON (AP) — Democrat Michael S. Dukakis, who frequently invokes the legacy of Massachusetts' John F. Kennedy, has again wrapped himself in the Kennedy mantle by picking a Texas senator as his running mate.

"Many of you have heard me say, so many times, that the parallels between 1960 and 1988 are very close indeed," Dukakis said Tuesday while formally announcing his selection of Senator Lloyd Bentsen.

Like Kennedy, Dukakis was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, and he has spent his life in Democratic politics. And like Kennedy, Dukakis is facing an incumbent vice president at the end of a two-term Republican administration.

On Tuesday, Dukakis added another similarity to the list: Like Kennedy, who picked Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson as his running mate, Dukakis turned his eyes to Texas when it was time to fill out the ticket.

Bentsen, for his part, shares some political roots with Johnson. Both were protégés of the late House Speaker (leader) Sam Rayburn of Texas, products of the moderate wing of the Texas Democratic Party, and rose to powerful Senate posts.

In 1960, the Republicans nominated their sitting vice president, Richard Nixon, and lost a close election. Dukakis said Tuesday that he hoped history would repeat itself.

S. Africa suspends Sharpeville six hanging

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's Justice Ministry Tuesday suspended the execution of the "Sharpeville six," whose death sentences provoked an international outcry.

The statement from Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee came just a week before the deadline for their retrial appeal was due to expire.

The six convicted blacks, on death row in Pretoria central prison since December 1985, had faced the possibility of hanging any time after July 19.

The statement said the suspension was to give the group "the

opportunity to pursue the remedy of a possible appeal as well as all other legal remedies at their disposal."

Asked how long the temporary reprieve would last, a Justice Ministry spokesman said there was now no deadline.

He told Reuters: "It is impossible to bind oneself to a date."

The five men and one woman were convicted in connection with the September 1984 killing of black township official Jacob Dlamini during protests against increases in Sharpeville township south of Johannesburg.

Angolan talks narrow positions

NEW YORK (R) — Cuba, South Africa and Angola moved a step closer Tuesday to resolving a 13-year conflict in Angola and ending South African rule in Namibia, officials said after a second day of talks in New York.

General Antonio Dos Santos, the chief Angolan negotiator, told reporters after the meeting on fogbound Governor's Island in New York harbor: "The positions have narrowed."

He said participants would prepare a document overnight for ratification in a final round of talks Wednesday and for presentation to their governments.

"The talks are on track," said South African delegation leader Neil Van Heerden, director general of foreign affairs in Pretoria.

He said negotiations would be concluded by noon (1600 GMT) Wednesday, "when we expect to issue a final communiqué."

The talks, chaired by U.S. Africa expert Chester Crocker, included senior Cuban military and political officials and are part of a three-month-old initiative to end 13 years of civil war.

Cuba has hosted the Soviet-backed Angolan government against guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi's pro-Western Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) since independence from Portugal in 1975.

UNITA, supported by South Africa and armed in part by the United States, controls about a third of Angola and claims to be active in at least another third of the country.

IRA suspect in bombing

DUISBURG, West Germany (AP) — A bomb exploded at a British army barracks early Wednesday, injuring nine soldiers and blowing a huge hole in one wall, police said. A British army spokesman said the Irish Republican Army was suspected in the attack.

At about the same time of the explosion, shots were fired from a passing automobile at a police car in the same area, officials said. No one was injured in the shooting, police said.

Police said they were searching for BMW with Dutch license plates from which the shots were

fired. According to a statement issued by police, the bomb went off at about 3 a.m. (0100 GMT) at the Glamorgan barracks in Duisburg, about 25 kilometers north of Düsseldorf. It ripped a three-by-five-metre hole in one wall, police said.

The building, which British army officials say houses about 100 soldiers, is located in a residential section of Duisburg.

A spokesman for the British army in West Germany said the IRA was the prime suspect in the attack.

Bangladesh floods death toll rises

DHAKA (R) — The death toll in Bangladesh floods topped the 120 mark Wednesday as 15 people drowned or died from snakebites as floodwaters hit hundreds more villages, officials said.

Seven people were killed when a boat evacuating marooned villagers in northern Rangpur district capsized in a swollen river Tuesday. Eight were killed by snakes in Gaibandha, Sunamganj and Brahmanbaria areas.

The officials said floodwaters began receding in some areas in eastern Bangladesh after rain stopped Tuesday. But new areas were inundated in the north and south by water from the upper reaches of rivers.

The Central Flood Monitoring Unit in Dhaka said major rivers including the Brahmaputra, Jamuna and Meghna were still up to one metre above danger level and were flooding hundreds more villages each day.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1988

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Rieger Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon, you have the opportunity to use your common sense to quietly advance your most basic interests, while the afternoon may bring you some problems that inhibit your creativity.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be as helpful and pleasant to your kin and your mate as possible this morning. Forget about some outdoor recreation that you have been planning.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Today is fine for writing out bills and reports, and for attending to business as usual. Tonight is probably not the best time to socialize.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Pay attention to the financial aspects of all your activities today. Be careful to avoid friction with an associate this evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Take time today to improve your appearance and make arrangements for entertainment later. Call a new friend.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) This morning presents a fine opportunity to get the recognition that you deserve. Later, handle a nagging personal matter.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Good friends are only too glad to

help you with a worthwhile project. Contact them early. Problems may arise before dark.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Improve your business relations this morning; then you can help a friend in need. Have fun this evening, and don't worry about what others think.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Open-minded thought will gain you more benefits now. Keep yourself low-key, this evening. Avoid a higher-up after sundown.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Today you can make your business affairs run exceptionally well. Steer clear of a new contact who pursues you this evening.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A chance appears in business that you should take advantage of. Don't take on added expense; instead, pay off your bills.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Today there is much cause for enthusiasm at work, and much to be gained. Don't criticize the assistance given by a partner.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make your prized talent pay off now. Steady your environment and make plans to improve it. Make plans for a fun weekend.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1988

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Rieger Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Do not take chances in the early part of the day because your judgment may not be at its best. As the day progresses, a charming atmosphere permeates which is fine for social and romantic interests.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A discouraging circumstance may obstruct you early, but the rest of the day is fine for planning and enjoying recreations.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A small feud between a family tie and an outsider will blow over quickly if you keep out of it. Show your devotion to your family.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get out from under a dull routine and enjoy some neglected but adored loved. Approach new activities with enthusiasm.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Economize today; start saving now for some valuable item that you deeply want. Study ways to increase your income.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Avoid sensitive subjects at home and try to have fun. Invite a friend over who might be helpful to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Forget about a discouraging piece of correspondence for now; focus on

positive enterprise. Laissez attention and maybe a gift on the way to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Set aside a business matter for now. Do your best to please friends who are loyal to you. You can gain a wish that has long eluded you tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) This morning, be conservative in your actions, do nothing that may bring you criticism later. Put aside personal activities until tomorrow.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't dwell on a personal anxiety; instead have an intimate meeting at a pleasant site. You can meet an intriguing person today.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A stubborn friend may bring you trouble this morning, if you are not firm. Give your mate more attention this evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Avoid a higher-up who may vent his own frustrations out on you. Put to advantage of an opportunity to advance. Be prudent tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Keep yourself on your schedule; don't get side-tracked despite temptations. Work closely with a co-worker and you will be much more efficient.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

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FINESSE IN PASSING

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 5
♥ 9 8 2
♦ A 7 2
♣ 7 6 5 4

WEST
♠ K 7 4
♥ K 4
♦ Q J 10 8
♣ K J 8 3

EAST
♠ 10 9 6 3
♥ 6 3
♦ 9 5 3
♣ Q 10 9

SOUTH
♠ A 8 2
♥ A J 10 7 5
♦ K 6 4
♣ A 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
4 ♥ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠. To the average player, the prospect of a finesse evokes the same response as waving a red rag in front of a bull—it is too much to resist. On occasion, though, you have choices and will have to determine which finesse to take.

South obviously did not believe that a five-card major was a bar to opening one no trump. Thereafter, an invitational Stayman sequence led to a normal four-heart game.

After the queen of diamonds opening lead, declarer found a quick way to go down. He won the ace of diamonds and ran the nine of

hearts. West took his king and persevered with diamonds, and declarer now had to lose a trick in each side suit for down one.

If the trump finesse were going to succeed, it would do so later as well, as at trick two. Declarer should have parlayed his chances by first trying to find the king of spades in front of the queen.

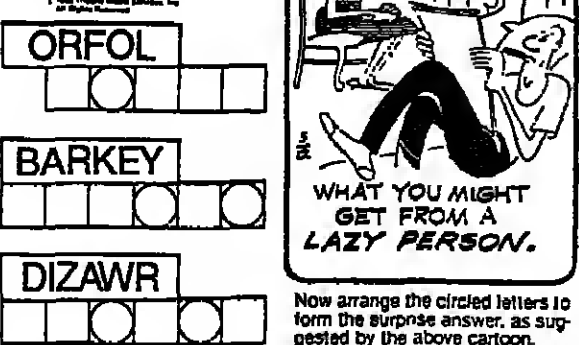
Correct technique is to win the first trick in the closed hand and immediately lead a low spade toward the queen. As the cards lie, West can do no better than rise with the king and continue with a diamond. Declarer wins in dummy, cashes the queen of spades, comes back to hand with the ace of clubs and discards a diamond on the ace of spades. When he later ruffs a diamond on the board, he can try the heart finesse for a possible overtrick.

Declarer is no worse off if the queen of trumps falls to the king in the East hand. Declarer can win the diamond return in dummy and try the trump finesse for his contract.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "NO" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BERET FUSSY TWINGE MADMAN
Answer: Go to them for help when you're attacked by annoying insects—THE "SVAT" TEAM

NOTABLE EDIBLES

by Henry Saltzlander

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN | ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Temple | 1 Slander | 41 Mido oath | 35 Legal matter |
| 7 Tie-in | 2 Obscure in | 42 Essential parts | 36 The |
| 8 Drove | 3 Upright | 43 Legal papers | 37 Spectral |
| 12 Rumor: abbr. | 4 Corned's aide | 44 Soul | 38 Edible tuber |
| 13 Cockney term | 5 Vail | 45 Body movement | 39 Singer Frankie |
| 14 Painter's term | 6 A combination | 46 Marline flyer | 40 Moving around |
| 15 Drugged | 7 A catch-22 | 47 Scent | 41 Actor |
| 16 Runaway city | 8 Lead film | 48 Kinship | 42 Tosses |
| 17 Moved in curve | 9 Eastern holy man | 49 Kinship | 43 Hair |
| 18 Discharge | 10 Donkey's seat | 50 Kinship | 44 Tosses |
| 19 Runaway city | 11 Sausage | 51 Kinship | 45 Hair |
| 20 Secretaries | 12 Plant disease | 52 Kinship | 46 Tosses |
| 21 Philosopher's | 13 Of some birds | 53 Kinship | 47 Hair |
| 22 Creamy sandy | 14 A fly | 54 Kinship | 48 Tosses |
| 23 Quaker word | 15 Family member | 55 Kinship | 49 Hair |
| 24 Some sugars | 16 Faux pas | 56 Kinship | 50 Tosses |
| 25 Core dorian | 17 Make like new | 57 Kinship | 51 Hair |
| 26 Eng. college student | | 58 Kinship | 52 Tosses |
| 27 On the brink | | 59 Kinship | 53 Hair |
| 28 Eng. college student | | 60 Kinship | 54 Tosses |
| 29 Eng. college student | | 61 Kinship | 55 Hair |
| 30 Eng. college student | | 62 Kinship | 56 Tosses |
| 31 Eng. college student | | 63 Kinship | 57 Hair |
| 32 Eng. college student | | 64 Kinship | 58 Tosses |
| 33 Eng. college student | | 65 Kinship | 59 Hair |
| 34 Eng. college student | | 66 Kinship | 60 Tosses |
| 35 Eng. college student | | 67 Kinship | 61 Hair |
| 36 Eng. college student | | 68 Kinship | 62 Tosses |
| 37 Eng. college student | | 69 Kinship | 63 Hair |
| 38 Eng. college student | | 70 Kinship | 64 Tosses |
| 39 Eng. college student | | 71 Kinship | 65 Hair |
| 40 Eng. college student | | 72 Kinship | 66 Tosses |

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 35 Evergreen | 60 Deliberate | 91 Make beloved |
| 36 Inexhaustible | 61 Deliberate | 92 Deliberate |
| 37 Quack block | 62 Deliberate | 93 Deliberate |
| 38 Drove | 63 Deliberate | 94 Deliberate |
| 39 Drove | 64 Deliberate | 95 Deliberate |
| 40 Drove | 65 Deliberate | 96 Deliberate |
| 41 Drove | 66 Deliberate | 97 Deliberate |
| 42 Drove | 67 Deliberate | 98 Deliberate |
| 43 Drove | 68 Deliberate | 99 Deliberate |
| 44 Drove | 69 Deliberate | 100 Deliberate |
| 45 Drove | 70 Deliberate | 101 Deliberate |
| 46 Drove | 71 Deliberate | 102 Deliberate |
| 47 Drove | 72 Deliberate | 103 Deliberate |
| 48 Drove | 73 Deliberate | 104 Deliberate |
| 49 Drove | 74 Deliberate | 105 Deliberate |
| 50 Drove | 75 Deliberate | 106 Deliberate |
| 51 Drove | 76 Deliberate | 107 Deliberate |
| 52 Drove | 77 Deliberate | 108 Deliberate |
| 53 Drove | 78 Deliberate | 109 Deliberate |
| 54 Drove | 79 Deliberate | 110 Deliberate |
| 55 Drove | 80 Deliberate | 111 Deliberate |
| 56 Drove | 81 Deliberate | 112 Deliberate |
| 57 Drove | 82 Deliberate | 113 Deliberate |
| 58 Drove | 83 Deliberate | 114 Deliberate |
| 59 Drove | 84 Deliberate | 115 Deliberate |
| 60 Drove | 85 Deliberate | 116 Deliberate |
| 61 Drove | 86 Deliberate | 117 Deliberate |
| 62 Drove | 87 Deliberate | 118 Deliberate |
| 63 Drove | 88 Deliberate | 119 Deliberate |
| 64 Drove | 89 Deliberate | 120 Deliberate |
| 65 Drove | 90 Deliberate | 121 Deliberate |
| 66 Drove | 91 Deliberate | 122 Deliberate |
| 67 Drove | 92 Deliberate | 123 Deliberate |
| 68 Drove | 93 Deliberate | 124 Deliberate |
| 69 Drove | 94 Deliberate | 125 Deliberate |
| 70 Drove | 95 Deliberate | 126 Deliberate |
| 71 Drove | 96 Deliberate | 127 Deliberate |
| 72 Drove | 97 Deliberate | 128 Deliberate |
| 73 Drove | 98 Deliberate | 129 Deliberate |
| 74 Drove | 99 Deliberate | 130 Deliberate |
| 75 Drove | 100 Deliberate | 131 Deliberate |
| 76 Drove | 101 Deliberate | 132 Deliberate |
| 77 Drove | 102 Deliberate | 133 Deliberate |
| 78 Drove | 103 Deliberate | 134 Deliberate |
| 79 Drove | 104 Deliberate | 135 Deliberate |
| 80 Drove | 105 Deliberate | 136 Deliberate |
| 81 Drove | 106 Deliberate | 137 Deliberate |
| 82 Drove | 107 Deliberate | 138 Deliberate |
| 83 Drove | 108 Deliberate | 139 Deliberate |
| 84 Drove | 109 Deliberate | 140 Deliberate |
| 85 Drove | 110 Deliberate | 141 Deliberate |
| 86 Drove | 111 Deliberate | 142 Deliberate |
| 87 Drove | 112 Deliberate | 143 Deliberate |